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The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

POLICE COMMISSIONER

FOR THE

CITY OF BOSTON

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1937



PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE POLICE COMMISSIONER

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The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE POLICE COMMISSIONER, 154 BERKELEY STREET,
BOSTON, December 1, 1937.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY CHARLES F. HURLEY, *Governor*.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,— I have the honor, as Police Commissioner for the City of Boston, to make this Annual Report, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 291, Acts of 1906, as amended.

My sincere thanks and appreciation are extended to you for the splendid co-operation that you have given to the Department during the year.

INTRODUCTORY.

As a result of the continued abnormal shortage of patrolmen and unceasing extra calls for police service, it became necessary to increase the numerical strength of the Department. During the year, 192 replacement patrolmen were appointed, making a total of 1,977 for that grade. The replacement appointees, after completion of their training for police work in the Department school, were assigned to various stations. It is interesting to note that these officers were the first replacements in the uniformed force since March, 1931, when the maximum authorized strength in that grade was 2,149.

In April, 1937, a drive was sponsored more rigidly enforcing rules and regulations of the Boston Traffic Commission as to illegal parking in the downtown section of the city.

Under this method of enforcement (as has been the law since 1935) a parking violation notice is made in triplicate: one form mailed to the registered owner of automobile; one sent to the clerk of the district or central court in the jurisdiction of which the automobile violation occurred; and one filed with the police division which reports the violation.

To assure proper conduct, in keeping with the occasion, during memorial services on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, May 29 to 31, signs were placed near all cemeteries calling for strict obedience to the law and banning hawkers and peddlers.

To assist in observance of a safe and sane Fourth of July, large posters and placards were displayed on all police traffic boxes, store windows and other points of vantage throughout the city, impressing upon people the necessity of being careful and avoiding danger.

In October, 1937, it was ascertained that the police listing of residents of the City of Boston as of January, 1937, included names of fictitious persons and also names of people registered from vacant houses. After investigation there was prosecution by the Department, at the conclusion of which the presiding justice referred the matter to the Grand Jury.

The system for police listing has been changed for 1938.

Night clubs, so called, have been closely observed for strict compliance with the law, and that there was no sale of alcoholic beverage after the legal closing hour.

During the year members of the Department made voluntary contributions to the Emergency Relief Campaign Fund for charitable purposes amounting to approximately \$27,133.

During preparation of this report, arrangements were made for each police station to sponsor a Christmas party for needy and worthy children in their respective divisions. The Department anticipates approximately 50,000 children will participate. It is the hope that these affairs will promote increased respect and friendship for police officers on the part of children.

POLICE ADMINISTRATION.

The Boston Police Department serves and protects more than the citizens of its city. The metropolitan district outside Boston has a population greater than twice that of the city itself. Boston is not only the center of the great Metropolitan District, but it is also the metropolis of the New England States. It is really a city of over two million inhabitants.

Each day thousands of people residing outside the city transact business in Boston, and while they are not residents of Boston, it is the duty of the Boston Police Department to protect them. The people who live in Metropolitan Boston bring about many of the traffic, criminal and other problems which the Police Department is called on to meet.

Boston has a large and important harbor which is policed by this Department. During the year, four modern type police boats were built and the Department is now in a position to render expected service in the harbor.

TWO-WAY RADIO.

Of the larger cities in the United States, Boston is the only one with a police department equipped with modern two-way radio. There are 77 police cars and four police boats fully equipped with two-way radio-telephone. Police automobiles with two-way radio are moving through all parts of the city day and night. Any part of the city may be reached by a police radio car in a very few moments after receipt of a radio message from the broadcasting station at Headquarters, WIXAO.

The radio has been a very important factor in the prompt apprehension of law violators as well as increasing the number of arrests. In many instances, the offenders have been taken into custody while in the act of committing crime.

The public have been informed that in order to fully and properly utilize this radio equipment, it is essential that the police be notified immediately when needed in an emergency. A moment saved in an emergency may mean the sparing of life or earnings of a lifetime.

PERSONNEL.

The police personnel of the Department on November 30, 1937, consisted of 1 Superintendent, 4 Deputy Superintendents, 27 Captains, 67 Lieutenants, 6 Lieutenant-Inspectors, 187 Sergeants and 1,970 Patrolmen; total, 2,262.

On November 30, 1937, there was a total of 2,444 persons on the rolls of the Department.

During the year, in General Orders, officers were commended as follows:

Lieutenants, 3; Sergeants, 17; Patrolmen, 88; and the Department in general, 2.

The Walter Scott Medal for Valor for 1937, and Department Medals of Honor will be awarded, as recommended by the Superintendent and Deputy Superintendents, serving as a Board of Merit, at the annual ball of the Boston Police Relief Association on January 18, 1938, as follows:

The Walter Scott Medal for Valor for 1937 and a Department Medal of Honor to Patrolman Michael J. Cullinane of Division 14.

Patrolman Michael J. Cullinane of Division 14 is hereby awarded the Walter Scott Medal for Valor for 1937 and a

Department Medal of Honor for meritorious police duty performed on April 16, 1937, in connection with the arrest of a dangerous criminal who drew a revolver and attempted to shoot Patrolman George E. Doherty of Division 14. The capture of this man resulted in the arrest of an accomplice and in the recovery of two stolen automobiles, stolen registration plates, firearms, ammunition and burglar's tools. These desperate characters were also wanted by Federal and State authorities for major crimes.

DEPARTMENT MEDAL OF HONOR.

Patrolman George E. Doherty of Division 14 is hereby awarded a Department Medal of Honor for courageous action in connection with the apprehension of a desperate armed criminal on April 16, 1937. The capture of this man resulted in the arrest of an accomplice and recovery of two stolen automobiles, stolen registration plates, firearms, ammunition and burglar's tools. These men were also wanted by Federal and State authorities for major crimes.

Sergeant William H. Long of Division 16 is hereby awarded a Department Medal of Honor for meritorious police duty performed on July 24, 1937, in connection with the capture of two desperadoes, each with a long previous criminal record, one of whom attempted to shoot Sergeant Long in an effort to escape.

Patrolman Vernon E. White of Division 16 is hereby awarded a Department Medal of Honor for exceptionally efficient police work performed on July 24, 1937, in connection with the capture of two desperate criminals, one of whom attempted to shoot Sergeant William H. Long in an effort to escape arrest.

Patrolman Edward V. Koen of Division 16 is hereby awarded a Department Medal of Honor for police efficiency in connection with the pursuit and capture of two desperate criminals on July 24, 1937, one of whom attempted to shoot Sergeant William H. Long in an effort to escape arrest.

In 1937, 6,074 days were lost by officers by reason of injuries received while on duty.

During the year, two patrolmen were dismissed from the department for violation of Police Rules and Regulations; thirty-nine were punished by suspension with loss of pay or extra duty, or both. Two patrolmen resigned while charges

against them were pending and complaints against three patrolmen were dismissed after a hearing.

ORGANIZATION.

April 2, 1937, Division 8, headquarters of the Harbor Police was re-established, and duties of the Harbor Police transferred from Division 1 to the new Division.

April 2, 1937, boundary lines of Division 1 and Division 8 were redescribed.

April 2, 1937, the Bureau of Operations was detached from the Superintendent's Office and established at Police Headquarters as a separate unit.

September 3, 1937, Division 3 was re-established.

September 3, 1937, the boundary lines of Divisions 1, 2, 3, 4 and 16 were redescribed.

September 4, 1937, a Sex Crime Squad was established in the Bureau of Criminal Investigation.

Effective as of December 14, 1936, a "Summons File" was established in the Bureau of Records for the purpose of facilitating service of summonses.

During construction of the new Suffolk County Court House, the City Prison was transferred to Division 16; effective as of December 28, 1936.

COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM.

The Signal Service Unit is responsible for the maintenance of the signal system of the Department.

During the year, six signal boxes were moved to new locations (two each on Divisions 1, 2 and 16).

Several miles of cable were placed underground in conformance with law. Sixteen police signal boxes were transferred from overhead to underground service.

Officers' Recall and Citizens' Alarm features are now installed in all police divisions and patrol boxes in the city. Individual line telephone service for each patrol box has been found advantageous, and now all signal boxes are so equipped.

Apparatus is provided in the radio dispatching room at Police Headquarters for centralized recording of citizens' and officers' code calls at all patrol boxes.

Work on the new communications system is still in process of installation with possibility of completion in a few months.

Signal communication was provided for in the reopening of Divisions 3 and 8 by the signal service unit. A Public Branch

Exchange switchboard, with telephones, citizens' alarm and blinker-light service to 32 boxes, was put in commission in Division 3.

New cable and cable joints were installed by the signal service at a great saving in cost to the Department.

PLANT AND EQUIPMENT.

The Property Clerk's Office is charged with the care of all lost, stolen and abandoned property, money or other property alleged to have been illegally obtained, and all articles and property taken from persons arrested for any cause. In its custody are also placed all seized liquor and gaming implements which come into possession of the Department.

All orders for supplies, building maintenance, repair work, plumbing, steamfitting, etc., uniforms and equipment are issued by this office. Bills therefor are checked with the cross-record system maintained for the purpose of comparing prices before such bills are prepared for payment.

During the year, 125 motor vehicles came into custody of this office; 95 vehicles were returned to legitimate claimants; and 31 vehicles were sold at public auction. There are now 31 motor vehicles in custody.

This office is responsible for the receipt, care and distribution of uniforms and equipment to members of the police force, and also for the repairing and salvaging of reclaimed garments and equipment. An individual record of items of uniform and equipment issued to police officers is maintained.

A maintenance shop for the servicing of Department automobiles is located in the basement of Station 4. The shop is operated on a twenty-four hour basis. During the year, 7,000 Department cars were repaired at the repair shop in Division 4 and 1,880 cars were serviced. (Servicing includes greasing, changing of oil, checking of battery and electrical equipment, brakes, cooling systems, tires, steering systems, wear of clutch, etc.) Also 82 Department cars and 148 privately-owned cars were towed by the Department wrecker. A radio repair shop is attached to the maintenance shop where a twenty-four hour daily service is maintained. The Department operates a motorcycle repair shop, now located in the rear of Division 19, where motorcycles are repaired and serviced.

The Supervisor of Automotive Equipment is responsible for the inspection of all Department vehicles, all garages in the

various divisions and is required to investigate and report on all accidents involving Department vehicles.

During the year, the police boat "Watchman" was condemned. The following new boats were added to the equipment of the Harbor Police:

The "Argus" — a 28-foot craft.

The "William H. Pierce" — a 38-foot craft.

The "William H. McShane" — a 38-foot craft.

The "Michael H. Crowley" — a 60-foot craft.

ARRESTS.

For the twelve months ending November 30, 1937, as compared with the same period ending with November 30, 1936, a brief comparison of the number of arrests for major offenses may be of interest and is submitted below.

	YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1936.	YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1937.
	Arrests.	Arrests.
OFFENSES AGAINST THE PERSON.		
Murder	15	13
Manslaughter	99	102
Rape (including attempts)	93	155
Robbery (including attempts)	269	328
Aggravated assault	159	171
OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY COMMITTED WITH VIOLENCE.		
Burglary, breaking and entering (including attempts)	1,174	1,526
OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY COMMITTED WITHOUT VIOLENCE.		
Auto thefts (including attempts)	245	236
Larceny (including attempts)	2,505	2,597
OFFENSES AGAINST THE LIQUOR LAW.		
Liquor law, violation of (State)	188	189
Drunkenness	40,673	45,734
OFFENSES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING.		
Auto, operating under the influence of liquor (first offense)	585	619
Auto, operating under the influence of liquor (second offense)	—	—
Totals	46,005	51,670

The balance of the arrests consisted largely of so-called minor offenses, such as traffic violations, violation of city ordinances, gaming and miscellaneous offenses. Arrests for the year totaled 95,948, of which 88,185 were males and 7,763 were females. This total compares with 81,348 for the preceding year.

NATIVITY OF PERSONS ARRESTED.

United States	81,763	South America	40
Ireland	4,418	Spain	37
British Provinces	2,572	Albania	32
Italy	1,708	Belgium	28
Russia	1,634	Holland	23
Lithuania	753	West Indies	23
Poland	609	Hungary	13
Sweden	413	Africa	11
Greece	317	Mexico	8
Scotland	299	Porto Rico	7
England	220	Rumania	7
Norway	175	Cuba	5
Portugal	152	Switzerland	5
Finland	126	India	4
Germany	113	Wales	4
Armenia	71	Japan	2
China	70	Philippine Islands	2
Austria	67	Asia	1
Syria	56	Australia	1
France	55	Unknown	5
Turkey	55		
Denmark	44	Total	<u>95,948</u>

The number of persons punished by fine was 17,556, and the fines amounted to \$184,801. (See Table XIII.)

Two hundred and ninety-eight persons were committed to the State Prison; 3,109 to the House of Correction; 70 to the Women's Prison; 304 to the Reformatory Prison, and 3,154 to other institutions.

The total years of imprisonment were: 6,350 years (585 sentences were indefinite); the total number of days' attendance at court by officers was 44,597 and the witness fees earned by them amounted to \$14,125.65.

The value of property taken from prisoners and lodgers was \$81,420.41.

Eight witnesses were detained at station houses; 51 were accommodated with lodgings, an increase of 18 over last year.

There was an increase of 5.46 per cent in the number of sick and injured persons assisted, and a decrease of about .30 per cent in the number of lost children cared for.

The average amount of property stolen each year in the city for the five years from 1933 to 1937, inclusive, was \$503,018.33; in 1937 it was \$429,083.64 or \$73,934.69 less than the average. The amount of stolen property which was recovered by the Boston Police this year was \$512,559.10 as against \$370,869.07 last year. (See Table XIII.)

In connection with arrests recorded, it is interesting to note that 24,790 persons, or 25.83 per cent of the total arrests during the past year, were persons residing outside the city limits of Boston. This shows clearly the extent to which Boston is called on to perform police work for nonresidents.

The Commissioner has attempted to find out what percentage of arrests in other cities is of nonresidents. This percentage is so small in other cities that statistics are not kept of this class of arrests; therefore, it should be borne in mind in making comparisons of Boston with other cities, either of the cost of policing or of criminal statistics, that 25.83 per cent of the arrests in Boston are of nonresidents, whereas other cities have but a negligible percentage of arrests of nonresidents.

UNIFORM CRIME RECORD REPORTING.

This Department, during the past year, has continued its co-operation in furnishing returns to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C., of the following serious offenses:

1. Felonious homicide:
 - (a) Murder and non-negligent manslaughter.
 - (b) Manslaughter by negligence.
2. Rape.
3. Robbery.
4. Aggravated assault.
5. Burglary — breaking or entering.
6. Larceny:
 - (a) \$50 and over in value.
 - (b) Under \$50 in value.
7. Auto theft.

The following comparative tables show the number of certain offenses reported and cleared for the period December 1, 1936, to November 30, 1937, as against December 1, 1935, to November 30, 1936.

UNIFORM CRIME RECORD REPORTING,—COMPARATIVE TABLE.

OFFENSES.	DECEMBER 1, 1936, TO NOVEMBER 30, 1937.			DECEMBER 1, 1935, TO NOVEMBER 30, 1936.		
	Reported.	Cleared.	Per Cent Cleared.	Reported.	Cleared.	Per Cent Cleared.
Aggravated assault	177	177	100.00	142	142	100.00
Breaking and entering	1,370	1,310	95.62	1,033	991	95.93
Larceny (under \$50)	2,719	2,149	79.03	2,077	1,772	85.31
Larceny (\$50 and over)	894	724	80.98	806	659	81.76
Larceny of automobile	2,945	2,793	94.83	2,973	2,825	95.02
Manslaughter by negligence	48	48	100.00	37	37	100.00
Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	11	11	100.00	14	13	92.85
Rape	130	130	100.00	71	71	100.00
Robbery	349	247	70.77	195	144	73.84
Totals	8,643	7,589	87.80	7,348	6,654	90.55

A recapitulation of the foregoing shows the following:

	Cases Reported.	Cleared.
1937	8,643	7,589
1936	7,348	6,654
		Per Cent Cleared
1937		87.80
1936		90.55

A comparison shows a decrease in clearance from 1936 of 2.75 per cent.

There was an increase in cases reported as compared with 1936, of 1,295, or 17.62 per cent.

RECEIPTS.

In the past police year ending November 30, 1937, receipts totaled \$84,963.91 as compared with \$80,640.57 in the previous year. The increase of \$4,323.34 is due to the fact that more has been received for miscellaneous items.

EXPENDITURES.

During the twelve months ending November 30, 1937, the total expenses of the Boston Police Department amounted to \$6,013,598.44. This included the pay of the police and employees, pensions, supplies, expense of listing (\$58,009.96 — the annual listing on January 1 of all persons twenty years of age or over), and the maintenance of the Police Signal Service. In the corresponding period for 1936, expenditures totaled \$5,832,104.15.

The increase of \$181,494.29 was principally due to the fact that payrolls were increased by appointment of 192 replacement patrolmen. Oil burners were installed in station houses and extensive repairs made. More was paid for office supplies, for gasoline and for materials required for signal service work. Radio maintenance was greatly in excess of that of 1936.

A financial statement showing expenditures of the Department in detail is included in this report.

The Commissioner desires to express his grateful appreciation for the co-operation and support given to him by all members of the Department.

The activities of the Department are reported on in greater detail in the following section of this report.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH F. TIMILTY,
Police Commissioner for the City of Boston.

THE DEPARTMENT.

The Police Department is at present constituted as follows:

POLICE COMMISSIONER.		1
SECRETARY.	ASSISTANT SECRETARY.	2
	CHIEF CLERK.	1
THE POLICE FORCE.		
Superintendent	1	Sergeants 187
Deputy Superintendents	4	Patrolmen 1,970
Captains	27	
Lieutenants	67	Total 2,262
Lieutenant-Inspectors	6	
SIGNAL SERVICE.		
Director	1	Mechanic 1
Assistant Director	1	Painter 1
Chauffeur	1	Signalmen 5
Laborer	1	
Linemen	7	Total 18

EMPLOYEES OF THE DEPARTMENT.

Chauffeurs	2	Repairmen	3
Chemist	1	Signalmen	2
Cleaners	10	Statisticians	3
Clerk, Property	1	Steamfitter	1
Clerks	33	Stenographers	17
Elevator Operators	8	Superintendent of Build- ings	1
Engineer, Marine	1	Assistant Superintendent of Buildings	1
Firemen, Marine	7	Tailor	1
Firemen, Stationary	5	Telephone Operators	6
Hostlers	9		
Janitors	28	Total	160
Laborers	4		
Matrons	6		
Mechanics	10		

RECAPITULATION.

Police Commissioner	1
Secretary, Assistant Secretary and Chief Clerk	3
Police Force	2,262
Signal Service	18
Employees	160
Grand Total	<u>2,444</u>

DISTRIBUTION AND CHANGES.

The distribution of the Police Force is shown by Table I. During the year 192 patrolmen were appointed; 12 patrolmen resigned (2 while charges were pending); 3 patrolmen were dismissed (1 reinstated after public hearing); 1 captain, 4 lieutenants, 1 lieutenant-inspector, 23 sergeants and 34 patrolmen were promoted; 2 captains, 1 lieutenant and 8 patrolmen were retired on pensions; 3 sergeants and 12 patrolmen died. (See Tables III, IV, V.)

POLICE OFFICERS INJURED WHILE ON DUTY.

The following statement shows the number of police officers attached to the various divisions and units who were injured while on duty during the past year, the number of duties lost by them and the number of duties lost by police officers during the past year who were injured previous to December 1, 1936:

HOW INJURED.	Number of Men Injured in Year Ending Nov. 30, 1937.	Number of Duties Lost by Such Men.	Number of Duties Lost this Year by Men on Account of Injuries Received Previous to Dec. 1, 1936.
In arresting prisoners .	57	2,144	166
In pursuing criminals .	15	232	688
By cars and other vehicles	50	925	511
Various other causes .	90	848	560
Totals	212	4,149	1,925

WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT.

Arrests.

The total number of arrests, counting each arrest as that of a separate person, was 95,948, as against 81,348 the preceding year, being an increase of 14,600. The percentage of decrease and increase was as follows:

	Per Cent.
1. Offenses against the person	Increase 2.99
2. Offenses against property committed with violence .	Increase 31.04
3. Offenses against property committed without violence	Increase 3.43
4. Malicious offenses against property	Decrease 5.03
5. Forgery and offenses against the currency	Increase 20.25
6. Offenses against the license laws	Increase 13.94
7. Offenses against chastity, morality, etc.	Increase 12.40
8. Offenses not included in the foregoing	Increase 29.85

There were 14,212 persons arrested on warrants and 58,052 without warrants; 23,684 persons were summoned by the court; 58,391 persons were prosecuted; 35,374 were released by probation officers or discharged at station houses, and 2,183 were delivered to outside authorities. The number of males arrested was 88,185; of females, 7,763; of foreigners, 14,185, or approximately 14.78 per cent; of minors, 8,402. Of the total number arrested 24,790, or 25.83 per cent, were non-residents. (See Tables X, XI.)

The average amount of fines imposed by the courts for the five years from 1933 to 1937, inclusive, was \$166,112.10; in 1937 it was \$184,801, or \$18,688.90 more than the average.

The average number of days' attendance at court was 40,578; in 1937 it was 44,597, or 4,019 more than the average.

The average amount of witness fees earned was \$12,166.70; in 1937 it was \$14,125.65, or \$1,958.95 more than the average. (See Table XIII.)

DRUNKENNESS.

In the arrests for drunkenness the average per day was 125. There were 5,061 more persons arrested than in 1936, an increase of 12.44 per cent; 14.05 per cent of the arrested persons were nonresidents and 20.66 per cent of foreign birth. (See Table XI.)

The number of arrests for all offenses for the year was 95,948, being an increase of 14,600 over last year, and 12,430 more than the average for the past five years. There were 45,734 persons arrested for drunkenness, being 5,061 more than last year and 4,325 more than the average for the past five years. Of the arrests for drunkenness this year, there was an increase of 12.18 per cent in males and an increase of 12.34 per cent in females from last year. (See Tables XI, XIII.)

Of the total number of arrests for the year (95,948), 280 were for violation of city ordinances; that is to say, that one arrest in 342 was for such offense or .35 per cent.

Fifty-four and ten one-hundredths per cent of the persons taken into custody were between the ages of twenty-one and forty. (See Table XII.)

BUREAU OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION.

This Bureau, a central detective agency of the Department, consists of several subdivisions, and is operated on a large scale and in an efficient manner.

In addition to its divisions for investigation of reports of automobiles stolen, lost and stolen property and homicide investigation,—squads are assigned to cover the following phases of police work and investigation: Arson, banking, express thieves, fraudulent claims, general investigation, hotels, narcotic, pawnbrokers, pickpocket, radical, shopping and sex crime.

Members of this Bureau investigate every felony committed within the jurisdiction of the City of Boston. They also handle all cases of fugitives from justice and conduct hundreds of investigations during the course of a year for various police departments throughout the United States and foreign countries. Further, they co-operate in every possible way with outside police departments in investigation of crime and prosecution of criminals.

SEX CRIME SQUAD.

On September 4, 1937, there was organized in this Bureau a Sex Crime Squad, consisting of one sergeant and one patrolman, for the purpose of prevention, apprehension and prosecution of perverts, degenerates and homo-sexuals who prey upon juveniles.

During the short period of time this squad has been in existence it has investigated some 387 cases. The squad has been successful in many of such cases in the prosecution and conviction of persons involved therein.

AUTOMOBILE DIVISION.

This division investigates all reports of automobiles stolen and is in daily communication with police authorities of the United States and Canada. Many investigations are made in co-operation with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Post Office Department and Immigration authorities of the United States.

The automobile division index contains records of approximately 700,000 automobiles, consisting of cars stolen in Boston, cars stolen in other places, cars reported purchased and sold, cars for which owners are wanted, cars used by missing persons and cars whose operators are wanted for various offenses. Many arrests are made by officers of the Department and the automobile division through information obtained from this index.

All applications for Used Car Dealers' Licenses are investigated by officers of this division. Frequent examinations

are made to ascertain if used car dealers are conforming to the conditions of their licenses.

Using mechanical appliances and chemicals, members of this division during the year identified a number of automobiles which were recovered or found abandoned on police divisions, restoring them to their owners, and have assisted in solving many crimes by means of their positive identifications.

Licenses have been granted since 1919 to individuals, firms and corporations to act as Used Car Dealers of the First, Second and Third Classes.

During the year 226 applications for such licenses were received; of these 224 were granted (2 without fee) and 2 were rejected. One license was suspended for ten days.

Of the licenses granted, 9 were surrendered voluntarily for cancellation and 11 were transferred to new locations. (See Table XIV.)

*Record of All Automobiles Reported Stolen in Boston for the Year
Ending November 30, 1937.*

MONTH.	Reported Stolen.	Recovered During Month.	Recovered Later.	Not Recovered.
1936.				
December	315	297	10	8
1937.				
January	184	175	6	3
February	170	165	3	2
March	208	197	8	3
April	219	215	2	2
May	240	225	9	6
June	239	228	8	3
July	229	216	8	5
August	241	236	5	0
September	213	197	10	6
October	306	299	4	3
November	321	308	4	9
Totals	2,885	2,758	77	50

*Record of Purchases and Sales of Used Cars Reported to This
Department for the Year Ending November 30, 1937.*

MONTH.	Bought by Dealers.	Sold by Dealers.	Sold by Individuals.
1936.			
December	2,903	2,362	1,097
1937.			
January	3,447	2,851	1,116
February	2,807	2,455	713
March	3,880	3,568	1,162
April	3,536	4,058	1,293
May	3,452	3,956	1,212
June	4,180	3,986	1,186
July	3,398	3,219	1,027
August	3,934	3,005	765
September	2,999	2,753	681
October	2,940	2,589	753
November	2,576	2,193	588
Totals	40,052	36,995	11,593

LOST AND STOLEN PROPERTY DIVISION.

A description of all articles reported lost, stolen or found in this city is filed in this division. All of the surrounding cities and towns and many other cities forward lists of property stolen in such places to be filed. All pawnbrokers and second-hand dealers submit daily reports of all articles pawned or purchased. A comparison of the description of articles lost or stolen and those articles which are pawned or purchased by dealers resulted in the recovery of thousands of dollars' worth of stolen property and the arrest of many thieves. Approximately 150,000 cards were filed in the stolen property index during the year.

In addition, members of this Bureau visit pawnshops and second-hand shops daily and inspect property pawned or purchased for the purpose of identifying property which may have been stolen.

HOMICIDE SQUAD.

It is the duty of officers of this unit to interrogate all persons involved or having knowledge of the commission of crimes of murder, manslaughter, abortion or other crimes of violence. The officers assigned to homicide work, with police stenographers, are subject to call at any hour of the day or night, and have been very successful in obtaining confessions and valuable statements. They are also required to prepare cases when inquests are necessary. The homicide files contain complete reports of all deaths by violence in Boston, inquests and also a record of all serious accidents which are reported to the Police Department.

Following is a brief report of the Homicide Unit of the Bureau of Criminal Investigation of all deaths reported to this Department for the period, December 1, 1936, to November 30, 1937, inclusive:

Abortions	4	Machinery	5
Alcoholism	61	Natural causes	433
Asphyxiation	18	Poison	7
Automobiles	128	Railroad (steam)	13
Burns	12	Railway (street)	10
Drowning	37	Shooting (by officer)	1
Elevator	6	Suicides	81
Falls	51	Infanticides	3
Stillborn	12		—
Fire	4	Total	917
Homicides	31		

Of the total number, the following cases were prosecuted in the courts:

Abortions	4	Assault with weapon	27
Accessory to abortion	2	Manslaughter (automobile)	114
Advising abortion	1	Manslaughter	19
Assault and battery	14	Incest	1
Murder	1	Violation of health rules	1
Robbery	1	Concealing dead infant	1
Breaking and entering	1		—
Assault to murder	14	Total	201

The following inquests were held during the year:

Elevator	1	Suicide	1
Fall	1		—
Poison	1	Total	9
Railroad (steam)	5		

Three hundred and thirty-four cases of violent death were investigated on which no inquests were held by a court or justice, acting under authority of Chapter 118 of the Acts of 1932.

The following number of murders were investigated . . . 8

Three of the murderers committed suicide after the commission of murder. Of this number, one had killed three people, the other two had killed two people each.

BIOLOGICAL CHEMIST.

Summary of the Year's Work.

Work at the Laboratory.

The chemical laboratory of the Boston Police Department, located at the Southern Mortuary, was started on February 19, 1934.

During the intervening period it has worked on 843 cases, making more than 10,000 individual tests. Use of the laboratory by the Department has increased steadily during the past few years.

	Dec. 1, 1934, to Nov. 30, 1935.	Dec. 1, 1935, to Nov. 30, 1936.	Dec. 1, 1936, to Nov. 30, 1937.	Increase Over Previous Year.
Tests	2,875	3,051	3,022	29
Cases	173	276	311	35

The table shows the result of one primary limiting factor: the amount of work that can be carried out in any given time. It has been found in the laboratory that any marked increase in number of cases means restriction of work on any single case to the most essential aspects of that case.

Attendance at Courts, Etc.

During the past twelve months the Biological Chemist has been in attendance before courts and grand juries on 94 days. This figure does not, however, take any account of the numerous days when he has been in attendance on two or more cases in a single day. Since attendance at court means that all work in the laboratory ceases during that period, a definite attempt is made to limit time in court to those days and hours when actual presence in the courtroom is required.

Chemical Analyses and Their Types.

The phrase "chemical analysis" sounds simple to the layman. As encountered in police work, it becomes highly varied in its interpretations. The somewhat more than 10,000 tests carried out by the laboratory since its start may be classified into more than 300 distinct and individual categories. Consequently, while the laboratory attempts to keep a complete statistical record of tests completed, the time which would be required by clerical work on this topic makes the record actually kept more of an estimate than an accurate record, and usually an underestimate.

Cases, however, are numbered consecutively and are thus accurate.

The variety encountered by the chemist may be seen from the following list of items examined by the laboratory: indention of bloodstains, examination of tissues, examination of hair, examination of fiber, analyses of organs for poisons, examination of cloth, analyses of metals, analyses of cement products, and miscellaneous items involving: oil, tar, charcoal, starch, paper, disinfectants, lead, acids, alkalis, salts, patent medicines, paint, dyes, restoration of serial numbers, gravel, firecrackers, dusting preparations, etc.

Co-operation Rendered in Technical Identification.

During the past year the laboratory had the pleasure of co-operating in two cases where technical methods of certain types were used in murder trials in this country for the first time. One case from another county involved identification of the defendant by means of a footprint made in highly-diluted blood. The other case from another state involved two pieces of cloth, one from the defendant's possession, the other from the deceased. At the laboratory, likeness was apparent. The pieces of such cloth were submitted to a textile expert, who by flaws in the weave, the stitching and the manner of weave, etc., identified the two as being one and the same.

Identification of Bloodstains. Alcoholism.

As with last year, the two most common problems encountered were identification of bloodstains and alcoholism. The number of cases involving bloodstains as a factor has remained fairly constant for the past three years. There has been some slight increase in the number of analyses for alcohol.

Among the medical examiners' cases there has been an appreciable shifting in the types of cases, the past year showing a definite increase in those cases involving lengthy and analytical processes. Investigation undertaken last year on a modified short method has proved to be of great assistance, reducing the amount of time these cases would otherwise require.

Case and Research Work.

In a laboratory of our type research necessarily comes after case work. It is not unusual to start a project only to have its schedule disrupted by a sudden press of case work. Along with that there is a marked tendency for those questions which can be of immediate practical value to be the ones first investigated.

In the past year we have undertaken the study of the change in alcohol content of blood during storage in the refrigerator, and also the changes occurring as a result of putrefaction. Along similar lines the laboratory has studied the loss of cyanide from organs during storage in the refrigerator. These studies provide knowledge of what happens to the material under the conditions existing in our laboratory, and are of value in answering certain questions encountered on the witness stand.

Co-operation With Other Cities and States.

The laboratory has co-operated with authorities from other cities and states in the investigation of their cases. There has been a marked increase in the number of inquiries on toxicology and general chemistry. Our cordial relations with the chemist of the Department of Public Safety have continued with the usual free exchange of knowledge and case experience.

Relative Cost of Laboratory Cases.

In balancing the cost of the laboratory against its output, one may choose any of several bases. The average cost per case is less than \$10. Or, one may select a dozen cases where circumstances made extensive chemical analysis necessary, write down the fees that would be charged by a private analyst, and find that these twelve cases will pay the year's cost of the laboratory. To set down the professional fees for the actual output of the laboratory would not be a fair comparison as

much work is done on minor cases, work which is economically practical only because major cases more than cover the year's costs. However, considering only the more significant items, it is a simple matter to secure a total which is a number of times the actual cost of the laboratory. Or, in brief, the laboratory more than justifies its maintenance.

GENERAL.

The number of cases reported at this Bureau, investigated during the year, was 7,787. There were 66,510 cases reported on the assignment books kept for this purpose, and reports on these cases are filed away for future reference. Complaints are received from many sources, including cases referred to the Bureau by justices of courts and the district attorney, in addition to cases reported direct to the Police Department.

The statistics of the work of the Bureau of Criminal Investigation are included in statements of general work of the Department, but as the duties of this Bureau are of special character, the following statement may be of interest.

Number of persons arrested	1,793
Fugitives from justice from other states, arrested and delivered to officers of these states	61
Number of cases investigated	7,787
Number of extra duties performed	9,484
Number of cases of abortion	4
Number of days spent in court by officers	1,729
Number of year's imprisonment, 246 years, 4 months, 21 days and 15 indefinite periods.	
Amount of property recovered	\$134,394 31

BUREAU OF RECORDS.

Establishment, Purpose and Equipment.

The Bureau of Records was established October 17, 1931, and that part of the Bureau of Criminal Investigation known as the Criminal Identification Division was merged with the Bureau of Records. Additional changes have been made to simplify the maintenance of police records, as well as to make the records of the Department uniform in all its branches. The efficiency of this Bureau has been greatly increased by the installation of complete and thoroughly modern identifica-

tion equipment, consisting of the following machines and photographic apparatus:

- 5 4x5 Graflex cameras.
- 1 5x7 camera.
- 1 8x10 camera.
- 1 4x5 "photo" record camera.
- 1 enlarging, reducing and copying camera, size 8x10.
- 3 fingerprint cameras, used at scenes of crime.
- 1 Rectigraph.
- 1 Dexigraph.
- 1 complete set of fluorescent screens.
- Lenses for magnification photography.
- 1 Multilith machine, with complete equipment.
- 1 Violet ray machine.
- 1 Fluoroscope.
- 1 16 millimeter, movie camera.
- 1 White drill.

A Multilith machine, under the direct supervision of an operator of experience, enables this Department to prepare and complete the printing of circulars containing photographs and fingerprints of persons who were either reported missing or wanted for criminal offenses. The original cost of this machine has been saved many times over in the efficient method of printing such circulars in the Bureau. It has proved a distinct advantage in the issuance of these circulars which play so important a part in the apprehension of fugitives from justice.

Cameras for the preparation of half-tones are a part of the Multilith equipment which, incidentally, add to the modern equipment of the photographic division. This machine is capable of printing in approximately two hours descriptive circulars of persons wanted, and in some cases it is possible to complete and mail such circulars to outside cities before the fugitive arrives at his destination.

Output of Daily Manifolds, Warrant Manifolds, Etc.

There were 575,000 impressions turned out on the mimeograph machine, comprising daily manifolds for the Bureau of Criminal Investigation and Special Service Squad, warrant manifolds, bulletins, circular letters and several police lectures in conjunction with the police school held for the training of new officers.

Circulars Drafted, Containing Photographs and Fingerprints of Fugitives.

During the year 14,025 circulars, containing photographs and fingerprints of fugitives, were drafted, printed and mailed from this office to every city and town in the United States with a population of 5,000 or more, State Bureaus of Identification, all Army and Navy recruiting stations, United States Immigration offices and Custom Stations, and a number of the larger cities in foreign countries. Circulars requesting cooperation in the return of two missing persons were sent to all important cities in the East and practically to every city in Massachusetts.

Photographic Division.

The photographic division of this Bureau supplies the Medical Examiners with complete sets of enlarged photographs in the homicide cases. The photographic division of the Bureau of Records is one of the finest and most modern in the entire country.

The enlarged photographs are filed in cabinets especially built to accommodate the size. The enlarged photographs are principally the scenes of homicides, hit-and-run accidents and suspicious fires, and have proved invaluable for court purposes. Many communications have been received as a result of the value of these photographs, particularly in arson cases. Juries have been greatly assisted in determining the condition of the burnt premises by the introduction and exhibition of these photographs in court. This same excellent effect is obtained in homicide and hit-and-run cases.

Record Files of Assignments.

The files of this Bureau contain records of all assignments made in the Bureau of Criminal Investigation, also all records of arrests made throughout the Department. There are also on file reports of all felonies committed within the city and all reports of the investigation of these felonies.

Identification Division.

In the Identification Division records are kept of all persons committed to the Massachusetts State Prison, Massachusetts Reformatory for Women, including their fingerprints and photographs, also records of all inmates of the Suffolk County House of Correction and their fingerprints. The keepers of the

jails and houses of correction in the several counties of the Commonwealth have been requested to furnish this Bureau with a copy of the fingerprints of every inmate and they have responded favorably. In addition to the foregoing, the files contain many thousands of photographs and fingerprints, correspondence, records, clippings and histories of criminals arrested or wanted in various parts of the United States and foreign countries.

Main Index File.

The Main Index File has been thoroughly modernized and modern steel files have replaced the obsolete wooden filing cabinets. This file has during the past year undergone a complete check, resulting in the removal of much duplication. At the present time there are recorded in this file 608,975 persons.

Criminal Record File.

The Criminal Record files contain a record of each person whose fingerprints are contained in the fingerprint files. At the present time there are in the Female Record Files 9,682 records and in the Male Record Files there are 96,356 such records. These records are continually being brought up to date by co-operation with outside departments and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Cabinets of Segregated Photographs of Criminals Arrested.

Photographs of criminals arrested by the Boston Police and photographs received from other sources are filed in segregated cabinets. Photographs received from outside departments are placed in the "Foreign Segregated" file and those taken by this Department are in the "Local Segregated" file. The photographs of all criminals are segregated into four distinct sections, namely: white, yellow, negro and gypsy. Each of these groups is subdivided according to the sex and is also classified under the head of the crime in which the subjects specialize. The local segregated file contains 26,414 photographs and the foreign segregated file contains 12,399 photographs.

Exhibiting of Photographs of Criminals in Main and Segregated Files.

The Identification Division has rendered efficient and beneficial service to officers of other departments in exhibiting

photographs of criminals in the segregated and main files to victims of robberies, confidence games, pickpockets, etc., and in many instances, important identifications have been made which have resulted in arrests and convictions. Valuable assistance has also been rendered to government officials of the following branches: Post Office Department, Treasury Department, Secret Service Department, Federal Bureau of Investigation and other government agencies. Similar services have also been rendered to railroad and express companies.

Members of Bureau Visited Scenes of Homicides, Burglaries, Etc.

Members of this Bureau visited the scenes of homicides, burglaries, robberies, suspicious fires and other crimes and secured photographs of fingerprints, in many instances of the persons who committed these crimes, and, in many cases, took photographs of the scene where the crime was committed. The figures and other data in connection with this work are contained in a subsequent part of this report.

Ultra-Violet Lamp ("Black Light").

This Bureau has successfully continued in the operation of an ultra-violet lamp, commonly known as "black light." This type of lamp is used for the detection of forgeries on checks and altered documents, fraudulent paintings, counterfeit moneys, fake antiques and also for the photographing of blood-stained fabrics. Fingerprints that formerly could not be photographed are now photographed with ease through the use of luminous powders such as anthracene or luminous zinc sulphide, due to the radiations emitted by this lamp.

The "Fluoroscope" and "White Drill."

There have been acquired by this Bureau two valuable pieces of scientific equipment. The first is known as the fluoroscope. When the rays of this instrument are trained on the subject before it, it reveals the presence of any foreign substance concealed either on or in his person; for instance, jewelry, metal or glass. The finding of glass in clothing of a person suspected of striking and killing a pedestrian with an automobile is another example of what the instrument may accomplish in the detection of crime and criminals. The same is none the less true of inanimate objects, such as packages containing bombs, or concealed defects in the mechanism of

an automobile or other object, which may be responsible for serious accidents or death of persons. The value of this device in thwarting criminals is very apparent and will make an important addition to the scientific equipment contained in this Bureau.

The second piece of equipment before referred to is the "White Drill," purchased for the purpose of repairing photographic equipment. This work had been done by commercial concerns, but will now be performed by the photographers attached to this Bureau to the greatest extent possible, resulting in a large saving.

Filing System of Photographs and Fingerprints of Unidentified Dead.

A modern development of the photographic division is the installation of a filing system wherein fingerprints and photographs of unidentified dead are filed. The fingerprints are first sent to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Army, Navy and Marine Corps, in such cases where the persons are of the enlistment age, in an effort to identify these dead. Failing in this, they are filed in the Bureau of Records for future reference. Through this method, a large proportion of the tentatively unidentified dead were later identified and their relatives, if any, notified.

Single-Fingerprint Files.

The single-fingerprint files have great potential value in making identifications of persons committing crime. Heretofore, single fingerprints, or two or three, as the case might be, taken at the scene of a crime, were valuable only for comparisons with the ten fingerprints of the person under suspicion, whether his prints were then in our files or taken later. There was no method of filing latent fingerprints taken at the scene of crime up to the comparatively recent origination of the single fingerprint system of filing by Chief Inspector Battley of the Fingerprint Division of Scotland Yard, England. The Battley system of single fingerprints is installed in the Bureau of Records, and does not weaken in any way the standard system of filing fingerprints, but is a very valuable addition thereto. There are at present on file in this Bureau 14,210 Battley single fingerprints and 522 latent fingerprints which are compared with all incoming single fingerprints.

Fingerprint System Practically Eliminating Bertillon System.

The fingerprint system has practically eliminated the Bertillon system as a means of criminal identification. During the year the identity of hundreds of criminals was established for this and other departments through the fingerprint files of this Bureau. The identification of persons wanted for murder and robbery while armed was among the most important made.

Civilian Fingerprint File.

Another important development of this Bureau was the institution of the civilian fingerprint file wherein are kept the fingerprints of certain license applicants with a suitable index attached.

Its Use in Connection with Applicants for Licenses.

By means of the segregated file, it is impossible for a person with a criminal record, whose fingerprints are on file, to obtain a license under an assumed name, because by comparing his fingerprints with those in the civilian fingerprint file, it is a matter of only a minute to determine whether the particular applicant has ever had, or applied for, a license before. There are now contained in the civilian files the fingerprints and criminal record, if any, of 8,595 hackney carriage operators, 471 sight-seeing car operators and 2,990 Special Police Officers.

CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION.

This table gives a brief outline of some of the more important accomplishments of the Criminal Identification Division of the Bureau of Records.

This table refers to the number of individuals photographed and fingerprinted, also the number of copies prepared.

Identification of criminals arrested locally	840
Identification of criminals arrested elsewhere	394
Scenes of crime photographed	1,322
Circulars sent out by identification division	14,025

Photograph File:

Number on file November 30, 1936	156,880
Made and filed during the year	3,880
Received from other authorities	1,656
Number on file November 30, 1937	162,416

Fingerprint File:

Number on file November 30, 1936	118,779
Taken and filed during year	3,880
Received from other authorities and filed	3,320
Number on file November 30, 1937	125,979

Photographs sent to:

State Bureau of Identification	7,858
Other cities and states	586

Fingerprints sent to:

Federal Bureau of Investigation	3,417
State Bureau of Identification	5,251
Other cities and states	430

Prisoners' Record sent to:

State Bureau of Identification	3,378
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SUPPLEMENTARY.

Number of scenes of crime visited	1,322
Number of exposures (small camera)	1,715
Number of prints (small camera)	1,715
Number of enlargements:	
16 by 20 inches	14
11 by 14 inches	438
8 by 10 inches	883

Miscellaneous Department Photography:

Films	2,938
Prints made from same	3,291
Number of rectigraph photographs	3,639
Number of photographs of police officers	182
Number of civilian employees photographed	11
Number of negatives of criminals	4,003
Number of prints from same	21,832
Number of fingerprint investigations (negative)	564
Number of fingerprint investigations (positive)	372
Number of latent fingerprints photographed and developed,	821
Number of visitors photographed	111
Prints made from same	342
Number of exposures on pantoscopic camera	15
Number of re-orders of criminal photographs	2,584
Number of stand-up photographs made	19
Prints made from same	45

Fingerprints Taken Other Than of Criminals:

Police officers	182
Special police officers	231
Taxi drivers	563
Civilian employees	11

DISPLACEMENT OF CONLEY-FLAK SYSTEM OF FINGERPRINT
CLASSIFICATION.

The Conley-Flak system of fingerprint classification and filing, in operation in the Boston Police Department since the installation of fingerprints in 1906, has been entirely displaced and supplanted by the Henry Modified and Extended System of Fingerprint Classification and Filing, as used in the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C.

In order to effect the change, some 150,000 fingerprints were carefully checked by operatives, the formula on each was revised, and a new type of filing card made out for each set of fingerprints, together with complete criminal record of each subject typed thereon, showing the dealings of the individual with the various law enforcement agencies throughout the country. In such cases where a criminal subject uses one or more aliases, cross-reference cards were made and filed in addition to the main card.

In effecting the transformation of systems from the Conley-Flak to the Henry, all fingerprints of persons, who are either now dead or so old that their criminal career is definitely at an end, were removed from the active file and placed in a separate file for future reference. Hundreds of duplicates were taken from the files and placed in other inactive files. A final examination was then made to insure correct filing of every fingerprint and record card. At this writing, it can be truthfully said that the fingerprint system of the Boston Police Department, including the method of filing, quality and amount of fingerprint equipment and skilled operators, is comparable to the practically infallible files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Washington, D. C., after which this Department's new system was fashioned.

MISSING PERSONS.

The Missing Persons Division is a branch of the Bureau of Records. The following Table No. 1 shows the number of persons lost or runaway during the police year of 1937 in Boston, Mass.:

Total number of persons reported missing in Boston	1,476
Total number found, restored to relatives, etc.	1,410
Total number still missing	66

AGE AND SEX OF PERSONS REPORTED MISSING IN BOSTON.

TABLE No. 1.	MISSING.		FOUND.		STILL MISSING.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 15 years,	362	113	356	113	6	0
Over 15 years, under 21 years,	285	199	276	193	9	6
Over 21 years,	329	188	303	169	26	19
Totals ..	976	500	935	475	41	25

I am submitting herewith also Table No. 2 of persons reported missing from cities and towns outside of Boston.

Total number of persons reported missing from cities and towns outside of Boston, as shown by Table No. 2	1,339
Total number restored to relatives, etc.	1,107
Total number still missing	232

AGE AND SEX OF PERSONS REPORTED MISSING FROM
CITIES AND TOWNS OUTSIDE OF BOSTON.

TABLE No. 2.	MISSING.		FOUND.		STILL MISSING.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 15 years,	233	75	222	65	11	10
Over 15 years, under 21 years,	348	272	284	234	64	38
Over 21 years,	278	133	200	102	78	31
Totals ..	859	480	706	401	153	79

By careful checking with recording agencies Table No. 2 shows the number of found is 1,107. The total missing is 232. Of the 1,107 reported found, the Missing Persons Division was active assisting to locate them.

The total number of state wards reported as runaways is 167. The total number apprehended and returned, male and female, is 105; leaving 62 still at large.

Of the 105 state ward runaways located, this Department assisted in the apprehending and locating of 70 of them.

There were recorded 141 identified dead cases, all of which were investigated by various units of the Boston Police Department.

There are many lost children restored to their parents by officers of the various units of this department. This record does not appear in Table No. 1, because they were found a few hours after they were lost.

Recorded and investigated: 39 unidentified dead cases, 25 of which were identified through fingerprints from either Bureau of Records, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Marine Corps, the United States Army and Navy, Washington, D. C., or the Massachusetts State Bureau.

The Missing Persons Division handled approximately 2,874 pieces of correspondence, sent out 4,300 tracers and interviewed 3,000 persons relative to missing persons. It also sent out 4,700 photostatic descriptive circulars of missing persons and succeeded in establishing the identify of three persons suffering from amnesia.

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION FROM POLICE JOURNALS.

The officer attached to the Bureau of Records, detailed to impart information from police journals on file at Headquarters, reports services performed as follows:

Number of requests complied with for information from the	
police journal in regard to accidents and thefts	13,935
Days in court	19

WARRANT FILE.

Procedure as to Warrants Issued to or Received by this Department.

The warrant file for the entire Police Department is now kept in the Bureau of Records. A list of all warrants issued to or received by this Department is sent out each day on the manifold and every officer in the Department receives a copy of this list. Twenty-four hours after the issuance of a warrant, if the person named therein has not been arrested, a form card is forwarded to the Bureau of Records by the station house with all the data pertaining to the warrant and the case. These cards are alphabetically filed so that almost instantaneously it can be ascertained whether a warrant exists in the Department for any person that may be named. On service

of the warrant another card goes forward to the Bureau of Records with the necessary information of service.

Warrants Received from Outside Departments, Etc.

All warrants received from outside departments are cleared through the warrant files of the Bureau of Records. All correspondence pertaining to the movements of warrants outside of the city proper is carried on in the Bureau of Records. Commanding officers of this Department are required, under the rules and regulations, to notify the Warrant Division of an arrest on warrants issued to the Boston Police Department and all other police departments, also when arrests are made without a warrant involving serious crimes. The rule applies to this procedure every hour of the day and night. The warrant files are immediately searched and if it appears that there is a warrant for the arrested person in any other jurisdiction, the officer in command of the arresting division or unit shall be immediately notified and given full particulars and the police division or unit in Boston or outside jurisdiction is immediately notified that the person is under arrest.

Number of Warrants Received by Bureau of Records and their Disposition.

The following table sets forth data relative to the receipt of warrants by this Bureau and their disposition:

Warrants received by Bureau of Records	3,990
Arrested on warrants	2,508
Warrants returned without service	1,860
Warrants sent out to divisions and units within the Department and to other jurisdictions	2,497
Active warrant cards on file issued to Boston Police	8,942
Active warrants issued to Boston Police, now out of State . .	54
Active warrants issued to Boston Police, forwarded to other cities and towns in this State	663
Active warrants received from other cities in Massachusetts for service (cards in our files)	357
Active warrants lodged at institutions as detainees	151

SUMMONS FILE.

Establishment and Purpose.

On December 14, 1936, there was established in the Bureau of Records a summons file for the purpose of facilitating the service of summonses. All summonses for service outside the

City of Boston obtained by the several divisions and units are forwarded to this Bureau where they are recorded and sent to the Chief of Police of the city or town where the defendant resides. Summonses received from other police departments for service in this city are in the same manner recorded and sent to the respective divisions and units for service, and after service has been made, are returned.

The following figures represent summonses received from outside cities and towns for service in Boston from December 14, 1936, to November 30, 1937:

Total number received	2,396
Total number served	2,143
Total number returned without service	253

The following figures represent the number of summonses sent from the Bureau of Records for service in outside cities and towns:

Received from local divisions and units and sent out	13,412
Total number served	10,628
Total number not served	2,784

Persons Committed to Bail.

The following figures represent the number of persons committed to bail in the various divisions from December 1, 1936, to November 30, 1937:

December, 1936	208
January, 1937	202
February, 1937	161
March, 1937	173
April, 1937	151
May, 1937	151
June, 1937	143
July, 1937	107
August, 1937	112
September, 1937	130
October, 1937	112
November, 1937	115
Total	<u>1,765</u>

Buildings Found Open and Secured by Police Officers.

The following figures represent the number of buildings found open or unsecured and secured by police officers by divisions from December 1, 1936, to November 30, 1937:

Division 1	168
Division 2	223
Division 3	20
Division 4	1,133
Division 6	220
Division 7	103
Division 9	267
Division 10	112
Division 11	242
Division 13	105
Division 14	238
Division 15	115
Division 16	311
Division 17	136
Division 18	78
Division 19	191
Special Service Squad	1
<hr/>	
Total	<u>3,663</u>

Defective Public Streets Reported.

The following figures represent the number of defective public streets reported by divisions from December 1, 1936, to November 30, 1937:

Division 1	14
Division 2	75
Division 3	19
Division 4	176
Division 6	63
Division 7	174
Division 9	109
Division 10	95
Division 11	98
Division 13	69
Division 14	88
Division 15	44
Division 16	270

Division 17	. . . . .	160
Division 18	. . . . .	51
Division 19	. . . . .	94
Total	. . . . .	<u>1,599</u>

Services of a Draftsman from the Personnel.

A modern development of the Bureau of Records is the service of an expert draftsman, one of the personnel, who drafts the scenes of crimes for presentation as evidence in court to aid the prosecution in showing the jury the exact location and surroundings at the scene. During the course of the year, the draftsman visited scenes of various serious crimes, where he took the measurements and later drew to scale 34 individual plans. Twenty-four of these have been used as exhibits in the following courts within the jurisdiction of Boston:

Municipal Court	. . . . .	8 days.
Grand Jury of Suffolk County	. . . . .	32 days.
Superior Court	. . . . .	75 days.

Ten of these drawings have not as yet been exhibited in any court, but will be presented when the cases to which they relate come to trial.

The drafting room is fully equipped with all necessary instruments required for efficiently handling this work.

Criminal Records for the Department Furnished by the Bureau.

All criminal records for the entire Department are furnished by the Bureau of Records, as well as certified copies of convictions for presentation in courts, both here and in other cities.

The total number of requests for criminal records received and checked in this Bureau, from December 1, 1936, to November 30, 1937, was 18,594. In addition, there were approximately 2,500 requests by telephone and communications received from outside sources.

Identification Made Through Fingerprints.

Our fingerprint men are often called on to testify both in our courts and in courts of other jurisdictions, when identifications are made in our files through fingerprints; also, where identifications have been made through latent prints.

The photographers of the Bureau are summoned principally before the courts of this city, but on occasions where connec-

tions are made with latent fingerprints for outside cities, the photographer who enlarges the prints for the purpose of charting them for presentation as evidence in court, is also summoned into court to enable the photographs to be properly introduced.

There have been many occasions in the past when chiefs of police of outside cities and towns have asked for the services of fingerprint and photography experts, in consequence of crime committed in their jurisdiction, and the Department co-operated by sending these men, properly equipped, to survey the scene of crime and reproduce any prints available for evidence.

POLICE SCHOOL.

There were no sessions of the school held during the current police year.

TRAFFIC.

The Traffic Division, established on May 22, 1936, is located in quarters on the fifth floor of Police Building, 229 Milk street.

The Traffic Division includes territory within boundaries of Divisions 1, 2, 3, 4 and 16, and the traffic post at Cottage-Farm Bridge.

Activities.

The Commanding Officer of the Traffic Division is responsible for proper regulation of traffic conditions and for safety of the public using the highways in the territory under jurisdiction of the Traffic Division, daily, from 8 a. m. to 12 midnight.

With this responsibility, the Traffic Division looks after the free flow of traffic in the down-town section of the city, as well as in the Back-Bay section and especially in the vicinity of the North and South Stations, Boston Garden, Boston Arena, Mechanics Building, Symphony Hall, Boston Opera House, Fenway Park and Sumner Tunnel, as well as the theatrical section and steamboat wharves.

The Traffic Division has worked in conjunction with the Board of Street Commissioners in making arrangements for large parades, particularly on such occasions as the Boston School Cadets Parade, Parade of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, Central Labor Union Parade on Labor Day, United States Constitutional Sesquicentennial Parade on September 17, 1937, Veterans of Foreign Wars and American

Legion Parades on Armistice Day, and the Santason Parade, Thanksgiving Day, all of which parades were handled by the Traffic Division, with co-operation of other divisions, concerning which police work many letters of commendation were received by the Police Commissioner and Superintendent.

The Traffic Division makes an inspection and study of traffic conditions in these various divisions; recommends to the Boston Traffic Commission where action for improvement is needed; causes arrangements to be made with that body for placing of signs at various locations (where needed) for the direction of the automobile public, as well as the detouring of traffic in cases of emergency, and notifies said Commission when automatic signal lights fail to function properly.

Some of the duties successfully accomplished since creation of the Traffic Division were the handling, without a single mishap, of approximately 800,000 persons who attended baseball games at Fenway Park, the handling of about 200,000 automobiles, with their passengers, at the entrance to the Sumner Traffic Tunnel, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 3 p. m. from May 24 to June 19, inclusive, and from July 12 to August 14, inclusive (during the racing season at Suffolk Downs, East Boston District); as well as about 1,000,000 persons who attended the Santason Parade along its route, an event held by the Jordan Marsh Company.

Tagging.

In conjunction with Divisions 1, 2, 3, 4 and 16, the Traffic Division, until November 11, 1937, continued with the duties of seeing that the streets were kept free and clear of illegal parking of automobiles.

On November 12, 1937, such duties in the daytime, in the business section of the city lying within the Divisions named, were delegated to a Special Tagging Detail, operating out of Headquarters and under command of a Lieutenant of Police, assigned to the Superintendent's office.

The Traffic Division and Police Divisions named, however, carried on the work of "tagging," as described, in the nighttime within their respective territories.

From December 1, 1936, to November 30, 1937, within hours, the Traffic Division had been charged with duties of "tagging," there had been issued by that Division, a total of approximately 38,536 notices for violation of parking rules.

Safety Educational Automobile.

A Safety Educational Automobile has been in operation on the highways of Boston during the past year for the purpose of instructing the public as to the proper manner in which they should conduct themselves in the operation of their automobiles, and to educate pedestrians as to the proper places and manner in which they should cross the street. This automobile was operated by officers of the Traffic Division, selected specially for this type of work.

The public was asked to cooperate with the Police Department in its desire to minimize accidents and reduce the large number of persons injured and killed. The car was sent to all school districts, where talks were given along safety lines to pupils attending the different schools. It is estimated that approximately 40,000 mothers were present.

The car has been called on to appear at gatherings of employees of trucking concerns, telegraph offices and other large business establishments, as well as civic and fraternal organizations, where safety talks have been given to persons assembled. In this connection, the officer in charge of the Safety Educational Automobile has also been called on by the Boston Park Department to speak at all of its out-door activities, such as at the South Boston Stadium, where the officers spoke to about 279,000 persons during the circus, boxing bouts and the Boston *Traveler* Soap Box Derby; also at ball games held at this playground, where talks were given to approximately 65,000 persons. The talks met with favorable comment from persons in attendance at these activities and a notable reduction in highway accidents has been noted.

During the past year, officers operating the Safety Educational Automobile visited 825 public and parochial schools, including elementary, junior high and high schools, as well as the Teachers College, and spoke to approximately 1,300 teachers and 387,000 pupils. Since the opening of the 1937 school year, and up to the present time, through the medium of the loud speaker of the Safety Car, talks along safety lines, with demonstrations of hand signals, etc., have been given by officers in the car to approximately 1,900 teachers and 5,000 parents of pupils in the different schools. One thousand one hundred and seventeen safety instructions and demonstrations were given in school yards and many were actually given on the streets.

As a result of these safety talks by officers in control of the Safety Educational Car, the Police Commissioner and Superintendent have received many letters of commendation from persons in various walks of life.

SUPERVISOR OF CASES UNIT.

Its Purpose.

This Unit is the central agency of the Department for supervision, preparation and presentation of all criminal cases brought by members of the force in the criminal courts within our jurisdiction; supervision of all hearings for the Department before the Licensing Board for the City of Boston; interrogation of all prisoners and witnesses in cases of serious felonies, excepting homicide cases, and supervision of the daily line-up of all prisoners arrested for serious offenses.

The officers attached to this Unit work under direction of the Supervisor of Cases and are assigned to duty in the several courts and at the office of the District Attorney of Suffolk County.

The Unit, since its inception, has proved its great value not only to the members of the Department but also the District Attorney, his assistants and the various courts.

Presiding justices of the various courts have praised the efficiency of this Unit in presenting cases to the courts, commending the dispatch and orderly manner in which the evidence is presented and the prompt attendance of members of the Department when appearing as witnesses.

Brief outline of the activities of this Unit:

Line-Up.

The line-up for the entire Police Department of all prisoners arrested for serious offenses, held every week day at 8 a. m. in Room 403 at Police Headquarters, is conducted under personal direction of the Commanding Officer of this Unit.

Frequently, prisoners arrested for serious offenses by Police Departments of Metropolitan Boston are brought to Police Headquarters, placed in the line-up and interrogated by the officer in charge.

When persons are arrested for serious offenses, all Divisions in the Department are notified to bring forward witnesses, and various Police Departments of Metropolitan Boston notified by teletype to bring all witnesses and victims of crimes to view

the line-up for purpose of identification. Each morning, prior to appearance of prisoners held for the line-up, the officer supervising same is furnished with records giving the prisoner's history and details of his offense. All criminal records of prisoners are furnished by the Bureau of Records. When prisoners or witnesses are being interrogated at the line-up, a competent police stenographer is present to take down verbatim all questions and answers. A daily transcript of the stenographer's notes is made and filed in this office for future reference.

When a prisoner in the line-up confesses to a crime committed in another city, or if a witness identifies a prisoner in the line-up as having committed a crime in another city, a copy of the transcript of the stenographer's notes is forwarded to the Police Department of such other city.

Line-up statements have been the cause of convicting accused prisoners in a majority of cases tried before the Superior Court. Through identifications by victims and witnesses, the line-up during the past year was also greatly responsible for convictions of prisoners of Suffolk County, and in many cases in the Superior Court of other counties.

From December 1, 1936, to November 30, 1937, 2,207 prisoners appeared in the line-up. Of this number, 749 confessed to crimes, and 1,196 were recorded as having previous criminal records. During the same period, 779 witnesses attended the line-up and made 302 identifications.

Court Supervision.

A supervising officer, under the direction of the Supervisor of Cases, is assigned to each municipal or district court in Boston for the supervision and prosecution of criminal cases. They receive from the complaining officers having criminal cases before the courts a report giving a concise statement of facts, evidence obtained, names of witnesses, name and description of defendant. The supervising officer then assists in preparing and presenting the case before the court. At the end of each day the supervising officer submits a report on a form provided for this purpose, giving a complete history of the case, with the findings and disposition by the court. When an appeal is taken in a lower court for trial in the Superior Court, the folder containing the history of the case is forwarded to

the supervising officer in the District Attorney's office for the information of the District Attorney and his assistants.

A filing system installed in this office contains a card index of all major cases supervised, a record of each case under its proper classification and a folder which contains the original report of every officer on each case. Each month a report is compiled showing the number of cases supervised, name of the court, name of the presiding justice, classification of the offense and disposition of same.

Following is the number of cases supervised during the months named therein:

MONTH.	Personal Supervision.	General Supervision.	Total Number Cases Supervised.	Percentage of "Guilty" Cases.
1936.				
December . . .	1,054	2,089	3,143	87.3
1937.				
January . . .	1,072	2,242	3,314	87.3
February . . .	1,230	2,511	3,741	88.6
March . . .	921	2,192	3,113	81.9
April . . .	946	1,077	2,023	82.9
May . . .	857	1,404	2,261	87.2
June . . .	828	1,517	2,345	81.4
July . . .	693	1,437	2,130	89.2
August . . .	635	1,415	2,050	91.7
September . . .	795	1,208	2,003	81.2
October . . .	991	1,553	2,544	87.2
November . . .	977	1,379	2,356	86.7
Totals . . .	10,999	20,024	31,023	86.0

Supervisory Work Before the Licensing Board.

Since March 1, 1937, in cases of complaints against holders of licenses issued by the Licensing Board for the City of Boston for violation of conditions of such licenses, a full report setting forth the type of license and nature of alleged violation is forwarded to the Office of the Supervisor of Cases by the Commanding Officer making such complaint.

At this office a folder is made to contain such information and the subject filed under its proper classification.

The Supervising Officer of this Unit, accompanied by a police stenographer, attend hearings before the Licensing Board on such complaints. Typewritten transcripts of the stenographer's notes of such hearings are made and filed in their respective folders.

From March 1, 1937, to November 30, 1937, cases to the number of 774 were supervised by this office before the Licensing Board.

BUREAU OF OPERATIONS.

Creation.

This Bureau was created July 11, 1934.

With completion of the unified telephone system and installation of new teletype equipment, the Bureau of Operations extended its activities into new quarters on the same floor of Headquarters Building, January 3, 1937.

The Bureau of Operations was detached from the Superintendent's office and established at Police Headquarters as a separate unit, April 2, 1937. With a lieutenant in charge, this Unit has control of all communications equipment, consisting of telephone, teletype, radio and telegraph.

Accomplishments.

During the police year from December 1, 1936, to November 30, 1937, personnel of this Bureau has managed the transmission, reception and handling of:

Approximately 950,000 telephone messages and about 6,152 toll calls made by the Department. (The decrease in the number of telephone messages handled manually, as compared with the figure of last year, is due to the installation of the automatic dial telephone system.)

89,312 teletype messages, including filing of same, and the making and delivering of copies of such messages, as necessary to the proper bureau or unit.

123,792 radio messages, including keeping of log records of same.

1,396 telegrams, including filing of same, and the making and delivery of copies to the proper bureau or unit.

1,339 teletype items for persons reported missing by other cities and towns delivered to the Bureau of Records and cards filled out for the files of the Bureau.

14,000 lost and stolen automobile forms filled out and delivered to the Automobile Unit, 2,885 of which were

reported stolen in Boston, together with records made and delivered of all recovered cars, copies of both kept in the Bureau's file.

A daily journal was kept in which all of the foregoing, together with reports of crimes, deaths, accidents and other matter submitted by divisions and units of the Department were recorded.

A file was maintained of the entire police personnel of the Department, with name, rank and cap number, together with the address, telephone number and date of appointment.

The main radio transmitter, 77 car transmitters, 77 car receivers, 18 wired broadcast amplifiers and 8 pick-up receivers were maintained and kept in repair by the personnel of the Bureau.

Forty-six complete two-way radio equipments were removed from old cars unfit for further service and installed in new cars purchased by the Department. A complete two-way radio system was installed on each of the four new police boats placed in service this year. Fifty car receivers were rewired with a more modern type of circuit by the personnel of this unit.

A radio laboratory has been set up in the apparatus room of the Bureau where radio servicing and general experimental development work is being done.

Among the outstanding accomplishments of this Bureau was the establishment of a two-way radio patrol in the city of Louisville, Kentucky, which was maintained for two weeks during the flood period early in this year.

Flood-Relief Duty in Louisville, Kentucky.

On Monday, January 25, 1937, by request of the Mayor of Boston, the Police Commissioner asked for volunteers for flood relief duty in Louisville, Kentucky.

The Commanding Officer and four patrolmen of this Bureau, and nine patrolmen from other divisions, with six two-way radio cars and other equipment, consisting of radio accessories, gasoline motor generator and flood lights, left Boston at 12.10 a. m., Tuesday, January 26, over the Boston and Albany Railroad for Louisville. They were supplied with a fifty-watt radio transmitter by the General Electric Company on arrival in Schenectady, N. Y., this equipment having been requested by teletype.

The detail arrived in Louisville, Kentucky, Wednesday, January 27, 1937, about 7 p. m., and reported to Captain Smith of the Louisville Police Department. The following morning, orders were received from the Commissioner of Public Safety to take all portable radio equipment to the Pendennis Club Building, which was practically across the flooded area, where the radio apparatus would be assembled. It was necessary to unload all radio equipment from the cars and transport the equipment across the flooded area by motor boat. On arrival at the club building, all apparatus had to be carried to the third floor where the work of assembling the two-way radio system was begun immediately.

Many difficulties had to be overcome in making this installation. A suitable location for the installation of an antenna that would serve the entire city had to be secured and the transmitter adjusted to proper frequency for transmission to patrol cars. The lack of proper power voltage for operation of the transmitter and working at night by candlelight made the entire installation difficult.

During the period required for assembling and adjusting the transmitter, the six radio cars were on patrol throughout the city and in constant communication with each other through their own equipment. After having established two-way communication with the cars through the main transmitter, a 24-hour plan of operations was effected and maintained, with a Louisville officer detailed in each car. A considerable number of important arrests and rescues were made.

The radio cars were the main factor in rendering assistance at the scene of a terrible explosion on Friday, February 5, 1937, when, with all telephone communication out of order and police and fire boxes not in operation, all of the radio patrol cars, manned by Boston officers, stood by and furnished the entire communications system in a disaster which took the lives of approximately thirty people. Every call for fire apparatus, ambulances, police and other safety units was handled by our communication units at this time.

This detail of radio patrol cars and Boston officers remained in Louisville during the immediate emergency, returning to Boston on February 11, 1937.

Transmission of Election Returns on November 2, 1937.

In the recent City Election, through facilities allowed by the Election Commissioners, the police officers detailed at the

polling booths were able to telephone results of the election direct to the turret operators in this Bureau. Such results were then tabulated and given to the press, and through amplifiers installed on Washington street, in the main part of the city, to the public within three and one-half hours from the time the first returns were received.

Important Police Capture Through Means of Radio.

On November 25, 1937, a telephone message was received by the lieutenant in charge at Division 16, from a citizen, that several men acting suspiciously had entered a store on Massachusetts avenue by a side door. The lieutenant at the station immediately notified the radio dispatcher, who promptly dispatched several radio cars to the scene. As a result of the timely warning by the citizen and quick and reliable radio communication with patrol cars, five men, all with criminal records and with a complete and expensive set of burglars' tools in their possession, were arrested in the basement of this store, where they had removed a safe from the first floor and were preparing to open and rob it.

This incident is mentioned as being typical of many, in the course of the year, in which important captures have been made, rescues effected and crimes prevented by quick concentration of police made possible by proper use of facilities of this Bureau.

Miscellaneous.

During listing of residents by officers of the Department in January, 1937, the Police Commissioner had cards containing the Police Emergency telephone ("Devonshire 1212") distributed to each home and place of business in the City of Boston. The number of telephone calls from the general public received over the emergency lines by officers at the turret desk, namely: complaints, reports of crimes, questions of every kind and appeals for assistance, have shown a marked increase since the distribution of these cards.

BALLISTICS UNIT.

Formation and Duties.

The activities of this Unit, with its personnel, were transferred from the Property Clerk's Office to the Superintendent's Office on October 11, 1935.

With a Sergeant-Ballistician in charge, the office consists of experts in ballistics, handwriting, typewriting, moulage and explosives, and also a gunsmith.

The Sergeant-Ballistician, under the direction of the Superintendent of Police, has charge of the care and custody of all firearms, explosives and substances of explosives coming into the possession of the police.

The Sergeant-Ballistician prepares the cases where ballistic evidence is required, so far as bullets, shells, firearms or explosives are concerned, and appears before the court in such cases to give evidence.

The Document Examiner prepares the cases where all handwriting, typewriting, erasures in documents and questioned printing, water-marks, staplings, paper and ink are concerned, and appears before the court in such cases to give evidence.

Accomplishments.

During the year members of the Unit responded to 105 emergency calls after regular office hours, and put in many extra hours of duty. Seven hundred and thirty-eight hours of duty were performed in this manner. Four hundred and thirty-four days were spent in court by the members of this Unit on ballistics, handwriting and moulage cases.

Of the total cases, ballistics numbered 303 (which included examination of firearms, explosives, bullets and shells, and suspicious substances); handwriting and typewriting cases and questioned documents, 175, and moulage cases, 12.

For identification purposes, additional specimens of tire threads, gunpowders, shot, bullets and shells fired from various types of arms, pistols, revolvers, rifles and shotguns, typewriter specimens, burglars' tools, foreign and domestic ammunition and moulage casts have been added to the Unit.

For efficiency of the Unit the following material was added to the equipment: a comparison microscope consisting of two microscopes with special rack and pinion movements, a comparison eye-piece, with camera attachment for taking micrographs and a complete set of glass rules for measuring handwriting and typewriting.

One hundred and forty-two revolvers and 31 riot guns were serviced and repaired by the gunsmith, in addition to servicing the following equipment located at the various divisions and units: 2,500 revolvers, 210 shotguns, 20 gas guns, 10 machine guns, 60 .30 calibre rifles, 220 gas billies, 60 gas masks, 60 bullet-proof vests, tear gas munitions and 4 38-55 high powered rifles. By repairing and servicing our own equipment, substantial savings were made.

Approximately 6,000 handwriting exemplars were classified and filed into the classification file at this office for use in questioned handwriting cases. To date between twenty and twenty-five thousand handwritings have been classified and filed for this purpose.

Between 2,000 and 2,500 visitors were shown through the Unit. Also, members of this Unit lectured to business and social groups in various parts of Greater Boston.

One hundred and ninety new members of the Police Department were instructed in the use of firearms, gas munitions and other emergency equipment during their training period.

During the year, members of this Unit attended lectures and demonstrations offered by the National Guard, manufacturers of munitions and ammunition for the purpose of civil disorders. This information was passed on to the members of the department.

The portable lighting plant which is part of the Ballistics Unit equipment was used during the Louisville-flood catastrophe, to manufacture electricity for the portable two-way radio station set up in that city during the early months of 1937. This plant has been used a number of times at scenes of accidents, and by searching parties.

Moulage.

The Boston Police Department has the distinction of being the first department in the United States where this substance was used to represent the "corpus delicti" in a murder case, where the defendant was found guilty.

It has been used to good advantage to establish the type of instrument used in a number of breaking and entering cases and used in court to establish proof.

Serial Numbers on Firearms.

There were a number of cases during the year where serial numbers on firearms had been erased and had to be treated with chemicals to identify them. Identification resulted in tracing ownership of some of these firearms.

Tear-Gas Equipment.

In addition to the special tear-gas squad created a year ago, all the members of the Department have been instructed and trained in the use of various types of tear-gas munitions.

Miscellaneous.

An effort is being made to collect all known makes of headlight lenses which are needed by the police for identification purposes in investigations where automobiles are concerned.

An interchange of evidence is carried on by this Unit with all Federal agencies and police departments. Bullets and shells and handwriting exemplars are mailed to other enforcement agencies, to aid in the arrest of criminals.

All evidence in homicide cases is kept for safe-keeping in the vault at this office. It is properly marked and stored away until needed in court.

The Harbor Police boats are now equipped with rifles, shotguns, gas billies, gas guns, gas munitions, parachute flares, bullet-proof vest fronts and Coston life guns.

SPECIAL SERVICE SQUAD.

On January 22, 1936, the Special Service Squad was formed and operated out of the office of the Superintendent of Police.

Effective as of April 16, 1936, the Squad was detached from the Superintendent's office and established at Police Headquarters as a separate unit.

The Squad was established for the purpose of performing night-patrol duty in motor vehicles throughout the city.

It is the duty of officers of the Squad, so far as possible, to prevent the commission of crime, and if acts of violence or other serious crimes have been committed, to arrest and prosecute offenders.

The Commanding Officer of the Special Service Squad is responsible for proper keeping of all records and accounts in accordance with department rules and regulations.

The office of the Special Service Squad, located at Police Headquarters, is open at all times for police purposes, with an officer on duty.

On April 2, 1937, the so-called "Racket Squad," comprising one captain, one sergeant and five patrolmen, was transferred from the Office of the Superintendent of Police to the Special Service Squad. This Squad operates against number pool and horse-play writers, liquor and vice violators, investigates all complaints relative to same and makes prosecutions whenever possible.

The personnel of the Special Service Squad, irrespective of the so-called "Racket Squad," consists of approximately 50

members, divided into watches, who patrol the city in two-way radio cars, both day and night, challenging and investigating all suspicious persons, questionable pleasure vehicles, motor trucks and taxicabs.

In addition, members of the Squad, in search of suspicious persons and persons wanted for the commission of crime, visit licensed premises, including cafes, taverns, restaurants, clubs, pool rooms, dance halls, theatre lobbies, parking spaces, railroad and Elevated stations and places known which might be frequented by the criminal element.

The work of the Squad has progressed in a very satisfactory manner. Its personnel, by efficiency and alertness, while on and off duty, has been successful in reducing to a minimum "holdups" and other serious crimes.

Figures of arrests of the Special Service Squad are included within those of the Department as shown in this report.

The following statement, however, relative to activities of the Special Service Squad, including the so-called "Racket Squad," is presented herewith:

Number of persons arrested	2,397
Number of cases investigated	1,837
Number of extra duties performed	1,850
Number of days spent in court by officers	2,852
Amount of property recovered (includes value of automobiles)	\$19,261 28
Number of years' imprisonment, 359 years, 3 months, 14 days and 54 indefinite terms.	
Fines	\$10,560 00
Premises searched for property unlawfully possessed and wanted persons	79
Automobiles and pedestrians challenged and investigated in the nighttime	5,334
Visits to licensed premises, railroad stations, bus terminals and other public places in quest of suspicious persons,	42,488

SPECIAL EVENTS.

The following is a list of the special events which occurred during the year and gives the number of police detailed for duty at each:

1936.	Men.
Dec. 22. Boston <i>Post</i> Santa Claus bundles	10
Dec. 23. Boston <i>Post</i> Santa Claus bundles	10
Dec. 24. Boston <i>Post</i> Santa Claus bundles	10
Dec. 24. Christmas Eve, Carol Singers, etc., on Beacon Hill and Boston Common	106

1936.		Men.
Dec. 24.	Christmas Eve, Midnight Mass, Cathedral of the Holy Cross	11
Dec. 31.	Funeral of Sergeant Daniel J. Sweeney, retired	10
Dec. 31.	Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common	12
Dec. 31.	New Year's Eve, celebration on Division Four	38
Dec. 31.	New Year's Eve, Midnight Mass, Cathedral of the Holy Cross	11
1937.		
Jan. 7.	State House, Inauguration Exercises of the Hon. Charles F. Hurley, Governor-Elect of Massachusetts	34
Jan. 17.	Symphony Hall, Lenin Memorial meeting	59
Jan. 19.	Mechanics Hall, ball of Boston Police Relief Association	338
Jan. 29.	Boston Garden, President Roosevelt's Birthday Ball,	112
Feb. 8.	Boston Garden, ball of Boston Firemen's Relief Association	56
Feb. 9.	Funeral of Patrolman Thomas F. Kennedy, retired	15
Feb. 19.	Boston Common, Massachusetts State Federation of Labor meeting at Parkman Bandstand in connection with the Child Labor Amendment	26
Feb. 22.	State House, Reception of His Excellency, Governor Charles F. Hurley	154
Feb. 27.	Funeral of Patrolman Asa G. Howland, retired	12
Feb. 28.	Parade, Grand Voiture of Massachusetts, "Forty and Eight"	32
Mar. 7.	Boston Garden, Boston <i>Evening American</i> Silver Skate Carnival	38
Mar. 13.	Funeral of Lieutenant-Inspector Joseph F. Loughlin, retired	16
Mar. 17.	South Boston, Evacuation Day Parade	357
Mar. 27.	Franklin Park, Boston <i>Evening American</i> Easter Egg Hunt	87
Mar. 30.	Special City Election in Ward 9, Roxbury District	56
April 2.	Funeral of Patrolman John H. Gottschalk	45
April 3.	Brighton, Presentation Literary and Social Organization, ten-mile road race	48
April 10.	Cathedral Club road race	44
April 11.	Funeral of Sergeant Winfield A. Studley	47
April 17.	Roxbury, Michael J. O'Connell Post, American Legion, road race	35
April 19.	Marathon race	476
April 19.	City of Boston Patriots' Day Celebration	65
April 21.	Funeral of Patrolman Sylvester W. Murphy	48
April 25.	DeMolay Commandery parade and Easter Services	36
April 28.	Funeral of Patrolman Norman A. Eaton, retired	15
April 30.	Symphony Hall, Communist Party meeting	47
May 1.	Funeral of Patrolman John D. Cahill	82
May 1.	Boston Common, May Day exercises under auspices of the Ladies' Auxiliary, Veterans of Foreign Wars,	23

1937.		Men.
May 9.	Boston Commandry, Knights Templars, parade . . .	26
May 9.	Grand United Order of Odd Fellows parade . . .	52
May 9.	Italian Legion parade	29
May 12.	Boston Trade School parade and competitive drill at East Armory	31
May 14.	Mechanic Arts High School parade to East Newton Street Armory	27
May 15.	West Roxbury, Kiwanians of West Roxbury and Roslindale, parade and out-door circus at Fallon Field	37
May 16.	Suffolk County Council, American Legion, parade and Field Mass at Fenway Park	95
May 16.	James F. Mahoney Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars, parade	21
May 18.	Boston University Reserve Officers Training Corps Unit parade	33
May 23.	Grand Clan of Massachusetts, Order of Scottish Clan, parade	31
May 23.	South Boston Veterans Joint Memorial Service . . .	23
May 23.	Charlestown, Fleet Reserve Branch, U. S. Navy, parade	21
May 23.	Cemeteries and vicinity on Sunday, May 23, 1937 . .	153
May 24.	Funeral of Patrolman Stephen McGrail	93
May 30.	Cemeteries and vicinity on Memorial Sunday . . .	153
May 31.	Cemeteries and vicinity on Memorial Day	332
May 31.	Memorial Day Services at Mt. Hope Cemetery under the auspices of Boston Police Post, No. 251, The American Legion, and Boston Police Post, No. 1018, Veterans of Foreign Wars	115
May 31.	Kearsarge Association of Naval Veterans parade and exercises on Boston Common	36
June 1.	Funeral of Sergeant John J. Freeman	48
June 6.	Jefferson Club and Boston <i>Evening American</i> bicycle road race	101
June 6.	New Calvary Cemetery, Policemen's Memorial Sunday exercises	196
June 13.	Firemen's Memorial Sunday exercises	33
June 13.	Boston <i>Evening American</i> Band Festival in Columbus Stadium	73
June 14.	Flag Day parade and exercises on Boston Common . .	39
June 16.	Charlestown, "Night Before," Bunker Hill Day . . .	87
June 17.	Charlestown, Bunker Hill Day	52
June 17.	Charlestown, Bunker Hill Day parade	377
June 17.	Charlestown, Bunker Hill Day band concerts . . .	48
June 19.	Funeral of Patrolman James G. McCann	46
June 21.	Funeral of Patrolman Edward J. Duddy	52
June 22.	Boston <i>Post</i> Bulletin Board, Braddock-Louis Boxing Contest	14
June 27.	Middlesex County Council, American Legion, Field Mass at Harvard Stadium	46

1937.		Men.
June 28.	Franklin Field, Junior Birdmen Outdoor Air Races	23
June 29.	Franklin Field, Junior Birdmen Outdoor Air Races	23
July 4.	Smith Playground, Allston, bonfire	24
July 5.	City of Boston Official Flag-Raising and parade	51
July 5.	Franklin Field, N. E. A. A. U. meet	16
July 5.	Boston Common, band concerts and fireworks	85
July 5.	Various band concerts and fireworks displays under the auspices of Boston Public Celebrations Com- mittee	149
July 13.	Benefit performance sponsored by the Boston Lodge of Elks for benefit of the Volunteers of America	45
July 16.	Funeral of Sergeant Bartholomew Merchant, retired	16
July 16.	Boston State Hospital, band concert by Boston Police Post, No. 251, The American Legion Band	37
July 17.	Columbus Circle, South Boston, Boston <i>Traveler</i> Soap Box Derby	43
July 17.	Bridgewater, Mass., Boston Police Post, American Legion Band participating in Field Day of Volun- teers of America	37
July 31.	Funeral of Patrolman Laurence V. Sheridan	56
Aug. 5.	Funeral of Patrolman Walter J. Groves	44
Aug. 6.	Boston State Hospital, band concert by Boston Police Post, No. 251, The American Legion Band	34
Aug. 7.	Funeral of Sergeant Frank J. Kelley	48
Aug. 9.	Funeral of Patrolman Walter Baxter	48
Aug. 10.	Boston Sanatorium, band concert by Boston Police Post, No. 251, The American Legion Band	34
Aug. 11.	Lawley Shipyards, launching exercises of new police boat, "William H. McShane"	54
Aug. 19.	Funeral of Patrolman Gordon H. Douglas	48
Aug. 19.	Fens Stadium, Boston Park Department Outdoor Boxing Carnival	16
Aug. 22.	Cathedral of the Holy Cross, Memorial Mass in memory of Guglielmo Marconi	23
Aug. 25.	Funeral of Patrolman Roger Ward	48
Aug. 25.	Columbus Stadium, South Boston, Boston Park De- partment Playground Circus	67
Aug. 30.	Boston <i>Post</i> Bulletin Board, Louis-Farr Boxing Contest, Sept. 2. Lawley Shipyards, launching exercises of new police boat, "Michael H. Crowley"	16
Sept. 6.	Parade, Boston Central Labor Union	107
Sept. 7.	Columbus Stadium, South Boston, Boston Park De- partment Novice Boxing Championship Contest	325
Sept. 8.	Funeral of Rev. Augustine M. McMahon	31
Sept. 10.	Boston State Hospital, band concert by Boston Police Post, No. 251, The American Legion Band	18
Sept. 17.	Parade, United States Constitution Sesquicentennial Day parade	34
Sept. 17.	Boston Common, United States Constitution Day fireworks display	932
		83

1937.		Men.
Sept. 28.	Funeral of Sergeant William D. Quinan, retired	12
Oct. 3.	Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company Field Day parade	46
Oct. 3.	Brookline, Mass., Brookline Constitution Day parade,	45
Oct. 3.	Various Boston Park Department football games	52
Oct. 3.	Boston Arena, United States Marine band concerts	37
Oct. 8.	Boston State Hospital, band concert by Boston Police Post, No. 251, The American Legion Band	38
Oct. 9.	Harvard-Brown football game	31
Oct. 10.	Various Boston Park Department football games	68
Oct. 12.	Parade, North End Post, No. 53, The American Legion	340
Oct. 17.	Various Boston Park Department football games	68
Oct. 23.	Harvard-Dartmouth football game	57
Oct. 24.	Various Boston Park Department football games	68
Oct. 27.	Parade, Boston Garden Cowgirls and Cowboys	63
Oct. 30.	Halloween Eve celebration	594
Oct. 30.	Boston Arena, Political Rally in the interest of Maurice J. Tobin, candidate for the office of Mayor	22
Oct. 31.	Various Boston Park Department football games	68
Oct. 31.	Boston Opera House, Political Rally in the interest of Maurice J. Tobin, candidate for the office of Mayor	22
Oct. 31.	Symphony Hall, Political Rally in the interest of Hon. James M. Curley, candidate for the office of Mayor	22
Oct. 31.	Boston Arena, Political Rally in the interest of Hon. James M. Curley, candidate for the office of Mayor	36
Nov. 2.	City Election	2,193
Nov. 2.	Boston Post Bulletin Board, broadcast of City Election returns	45
Nov. 6.	Visit to Boston and parade of U. S. Corps of Cadets	312
Nov. 6.	Harvard-West Point football game	59
Nov. 7.	Various Boston Park Department football games	54
Nov. 10.	Office of the Board of Election Commissioners, recount of ballots cast at City Election	10
Nov. 11.	Parade, Lieutenant Norman Prince Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars	59
Nov. 11.	Parade, Suffolk County Council, The American Legion,	755
Nov. 13.	Harvard-Davidson football game	28
Nov. 14.	Various Boston Park Department football games	24
Nov. 20.	Harvard-Yale football game	66
Nov. 21.	Various Boston Park Department football games	20
Nov. 25.	Jordan Marsh Company, Santason parade	623
Nov. 30.	Special State Primary, Eleventh Congressional District	398

NOTE.—December 1 to December 4, inclusive, 1936, 4 officers performed a total of 16 duties for that period at the office of the Board of Election Commissioners, City Hall, during the recount of ballots cast at the Presidential and State Election.

- December 1 to December 8, inclusive, 1936, 14 officers performed a total of 112 duties for that period of the so-called Meat Provisioners' Union Strike, in Division 1.
- January 25 to February 11, inclusive, 1937, 34 officers performed a total of 612 duties for that period in Louisville, Ky., in connection with flood relief work.
- March 12 to March 18, inclusive, 1937, 13 officers performed a total of 91 duties for that period in connection with the Massachusetts Horticultural Society Flower Show at Mechanics Building.
- April 7 to April 9, inclusive, 1937, 5 officers performed a total of 15 duties for that period at the office of the Board of Election Commissioners, City Hall, during the recount of ballots cast at the Special City Election in Ward 9 (Roxbury District).
- May 24 to June 19, inclusive, 1937 (Sundays excepted), 16 officers performed a total of 384 duties for that period directing traffic during the Horse Races at Suffolk Downs Race Track in East Boston.
- July 12 to August 14, inclusive, 1937 (Sundays excepted), 16 officers performed a total of 480 duties for that period directing traffic during the Horse Races at Suffolk Downs Race Track in East Boston.
- September 30 to October 6, inclusive, 1937, and October 7 to October 14, inclusive, 1937 (Sundays excepted), 18 officers performed a total of 216 duties for that period at various registration places in connection with registration of voters for the year 1937.
- October 6 to October 11, inclusive, 1937, 18 officers performed a total of 108 duties for that period at the Boston *Post* Bulletin Board, and the Iver Johnson Bulletin Board, in connection with the play-by-play description of the New York Yankees-New York Giants World's Series Baseball Games.
- October 11 to November 2, inclusive, 1937, 15 officers performed a total of 330 duties for that period investigating fraudulent police listings in Division 15.
- October 21 to October 24, inclusive, 1937, 7 officers performed a total of 21 duties for that period at Faneuil Hall in connection with a hearing conducted by the Board of Election Commissioners.
- November 27 to November 30, inclusive, 1937, 12 officers performed a total of 48 duties for that period at the District Attorney's Office of Suffolk County, on special investigation of a murder committed in Revere, Mass.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
Abandoned children cared for	23	2	12
Accidents reported	9,830	9,065	9,802
Buildings found open and made secure	2,838	2,857	2,866
Cases investigated	52,354	63,004	69,956
Dangerous buildings reported	47	42	39
Dangerous chimneys reported	15	11	22
Dead bodies recovered and cared for	411	446	492
Defective cesspools reported	35	35	50
Defective drains and vaults reported	22	2	2
Defective fire alarms and clocks reported	5	5	3
Defective gas pipes reported	31	18	37
Defective hydrants reported	65	47	61
Defective lamps reported	4,705	5,447	4,506
Defective sewers reported	61	64	89
Defective sidewalks and streets reported	1,950	2,837	1,990
Defective water pipes reported	44	22	149
Disturbances suppressed	827	448	401
Extra duties performed	28,956	44,496	41,001
Fire alarms given	5,702	5,134	5,308
Fires extinguished	865	805	671
Insane persons taken in charge	403	420	488
Intoxicated persons assisted	162	220	322
Lost children restored	1,800	1,625	1,620
Persons rescued from drowning	168	20	39
Sick and injured persons assisted	7,969	8,800	9,281
Stray teams reported and put up	14	11	25
Street obstructions removed	1,023	32	24
Water running to waste reported	412	487	595
Witnesses detained	2	3	8

ADJUSTMENT OF CLAIMS.

For damage to police property there was collected by the City Collector and credited to this Department, \$1,379.44; turned in and receipted for at the Chief Clerk's office, \$8; making a grand total of \$1,387.44 either received by or credited to this Department for such police property damage.

HOUSE OF DETENTION.

The House of Detention for Women is located in the Court House building, Somerset street.* All women arrested in the city are conveyed to the House of Detention. They are then held in charge of the matron until the next session of the court before which they are to appear. If sentenced to imprisonment they are returned to the House of Detention and from there conveyed to the jail or institution to which they have been sentenced.

During the year 3,858 were committed for the following:

Drunkenness	2,869
Larceny	64
Night walking	33
Fornication	169
Idle and disorderly	177
Assault and battery	10
Adultery	73
Violation of liquor law	4
Keeping house of ill fame	23
Various other causes	436
Total	<u>3,858</u>

Recommitments.

From municipal court	0
From county jail	0
Grand total	<u><u>3,858</u></u>

POLICE SIGNAL SERVICE.

Signal Boxes.

The total number of boxes in use is 562. Of these 471 are connected with the underground system and 91 with the overhead.

* From November 28, 1936, House of Detention, temporarily located in police building, 521 Commercial street, Boston, during construction of new Suffolk County Court House.

Miscellaneous Work.

In the past year employees of this service responded to 4,334 trouble calls; inspected 562 signal boxes; 15 signal desks; 9 motor generator sets; 500 new type batteries. Repairs have been made on 140 box movements; 81 registers; 201 locks; 15 time stamps; 42 vibrator bells; 64 relays; 10 electric fans. This Unit has the installing and maintenance of all electric wiring and equipment at all stations and Headquarters building. There have been made 200 plungers; 200 box fittings; 150 line blocks and 100 automatic hooks.

Connected with the police signal boxes there are 130 signal and 120 telephone circuits.

The Signal Service Unit supervises all telephone and teletype installations and minor teletype repairs throughout the Department. All patrol box telephone and blinker light repairs are made by Signal Service members.

The Unit also takes care of all police traffic booths, taxicab signs and street-obstruction signs.

New signal desks are installed at all station houses in connection with the Hayes Signal System over Department owned lines.

There are assigned to the Unit one White truck, 2½-ton capacity; three utility trucks, ½-ton capacity each, and one four-door Plymouth sedan.

The following list comprises the property in the Signal Service maintenance at the present time:

15 open circuit blinker	745,100 feet underground cable
type signal desks	210,300 feet of overhead cable
240 circuits	31,321 feet of duct
52 test boxes	69 manholes
400 cells of sulphuric acid,	18 motor generator sets
storage type battery	15 motor-driven flashers
2,100 taxicab signs	1 White truck
45 traffic booths	3 Ford trucks
562 police signal boxes	1 Plymouth sedan

HARBOR SERVICE.

The special duties performed by the harbor police, formerly styled Division 8,* comprising the harbor and the islands therein, were as follows:

Value of property recovered, consisting of boats, riggings,	
float stages, etc.	\$60,000
Number of vessels boarded from foreign ports	1,569

* April 2, 1937, headquarters of harbor police re-established, and duties of harbor police transferred from Division 1 to Division 8.

Number of vessels ordered from channel	89
Number of cases in which assistance was rendered to wharf- inger	30
Number of permits granted to vessels to discharge cargoes in stream	15
Number of alarms of fire attended on the waterfront	88
Number of fires extinguished without alarm	9
Number of boats challenged	104
Number of boats searched for contraband	67
Number of sick and injured persons assisted	22
Number of cases investigated	1,028
Number of dead bodies recovered	19
Number rescued from drowning	15
Number of vessels ordered to put on anchor lights	5
Number of cases where assistance was rendered	760
Number of obstructions removed from channel	547
Number of vessels assigned to anchorage	759
Number of fuel oil permits granted to transport and deliver oil in harbor	8
Number of coal permits granted to bunker or discharge	25
Number of dead bodies cared for	19
Number of hours grappling	94

The number of vessels that arrived in this port was 6,134, of which 1,757 were from foreign ports, 701 from the British Provinces in Canada, and 3,676 domestic arrivals. Of the latter, 2,270 were steamers, 645 motor vessels, 500 tugs, 201 barges, 10 sailing and 50 miscellaneous.

Patrol Service.

A patrol service was maintained by the launches "E. U. Curtis" and "Argus," in the harbor and Dorchester Bay daily and nightly from Castle Island to the Neponset Bridge from June 15, 1937, to October 15, 1937. There were 400 cases investigated, 19 boats challenged for contraband, 225 cases where assistance was rendered to boats in distress by reason of disabled engines, stress of weather, etc.; 14 dead bodies recovered, 4 boats ordered to put up sailing lights, 45 hours spent in grappling, 15 persons rescued from drowning, 50 boats warned about speeding amongst boats, 100 obstructions removed from the channel, 25 fire alarms attended and 47 arrests for various violations.

A day and night patrol service was maintained by police boats "Michael H. Crowley," "William H. Pierce," "William

H. McShane" and the steamer "Watchman" in the upper and lower harbor, Mystic River, Chelsea Creek, Fort Point and L Street Channel.

The steamer "Watchman" was decommissioned September 29, 1937.

HORSES.

On the 30th of November, 1936, there were 20 horses in the service.

During the year, on account of age, 1 was humanely killed, 1 was retired to a farm, and 1 was purchased.

At the present time there are 19 in the service, all of which are saddle horses attached to Division 16.

VEHICLE SERVICE.

There are 163 automobiles in the service at the present time: 47 attached to Headquarters; 4 attached to Traffic Division; 22 in the city proper and attached to Divisions 1, 2, 3 and 4; 8 in the South Boston district, attached to Division 6; 7 in the East Boston district, attached to Division 7; 14 in the Roxbury district, attached to Divisions 9 and 10; 9 in the Dorchester district, attached to Division 11; 6 in the Jamaica Plain district, attached to Division 13; 7 in the Brighton district, attached to Division 14; 5 in the Charlestown district, attached to Division 15; 7 in the Back Bay and the Fenway, attached to Division 16; 6 in the West Roxbury district, attached to Division 17; 7 in the Hyde Park district, attached to Division 18; 9 in the Mattapan district, attached to Division 19, and 5 unassigned. (See page 69 for distribution of automobiles.)

Cost of Running Automobiles.

General repairs	\$17,145 07
Storage	2,460 00
Gasoline	50,576 66
Oil and grease	3,778 04
Anti-freeze, brake fluids, patches, polishing cloths, etc.	1,194 88
Radio and gun-rack installation	3,121 50
Registration fees	118 00
Total	<u>\$78,394 15</u>

COMBINATION AMBULANCES.

The Department is equipped with combination automobiles (patrol and ambulance) in Divisions 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19.

During the year ambulances responded to calls to convey sick and injured persons to the following places:

City Hospital	4,668
City Hospital (Relief Station, Haymarket Square)	1,366
St. Elizabeth's Hospital	489
Psychopathic Hospital	298
Calls where services were not required	233
Southern Mortuary	212
City Hospital (Relief Station, East Boston District)	161
Home	152
Morgue	84
Massachusetts General Hospital	68
Boston State Hospital	67
Carney Hospital	37
Peter Bent Brigham Hospital	37
Forest Hills Hospital	33
Children's Hospital	29
Beth Israel Hospital	28
Faulkner Hospital	16
New England Women's Hospital	11
New England Hospital	9
Boston Lying-In Hospital	5
Brooks Hospital	3
Police Station Houses	3
Strong Hospital	3
Deaconess Hospital	2
United States Marine Hospital	2
Bennet Street Dispensary	1
Cambridge Relief Hospital	1
Palmer Memorial Hospital	1
	<hr/>
	8,019
	<hr/>

List of Vehicles Used by the Department.

DIVISIONS.	Combination Patrol and Ambulances.	Passenger Automobiles.	Trucks.	Motorcycles.	Totals.
Headquarters	1	39	7	—	47
Division 1	2	3	—	—	5
Division 2	1	3	—	1	5
Division 3	1	3	—	—	4
Division 4	4	5	—	—	9
Division 6	2	6	—	3	11
Division 7	2	5	—	3	10
Division 9	1	5	—	1	7
Division 10	2	6	—	1	9
Division 11	2	7	—	—	9
Division 13	1	5	—	4	10
Division 14	2	5	—	4	11
Division 15	1	4	—	—	5
Division 16	2	5	—	2	9
Division 17	1	5	—	4	10
Division 18	2	5	—	—	7
Division 19	2	7	—	3	12
Traffic Division	—	4	—	5	9
Unassigned	2	3	—	6	11
Totals	31	125	7	37	200

HACKNEY CARRIAGES.

During the year there were 2,105* licenses to set up and use hackney carriages granted, being a decrease of 117 as compared with last year.

* 429 regrants.

There were no horse-drawn carriages licensed during the year.

There were 60 articles, consisting of umbrellas, coats, handbags, etc., found in carriages during the year, which were turned over to the Office of Inspector of Carriages, 37 of these were restored to the owners and the balance of 23 placed in the custody of the Lost Property Bureau.

Continuing with the hackney carriage license year as of February 1, 1937, "new" applicants for hackney carriage drivers' licenses were fingerprinted by the Department, as has been the custom, and their records, if any, searched for in the Bureau of Records.

The fingerprint blank with any record thereon was made a part of and considered with the application to drive.

The following statement gives details concerning public hackney carriages, as well as licenses to drive the same:

Hackney Carriage "Set-Ups."

Number of applications for carriage licenses received	2,108
Number of carriages licensed	*1,676
Number of carriage licenses (regrants)	429
Number of carriage applications rejected	3
Number of licenses transferred	4
Number of licenses canceled	627
Number of carriage licenses in effect November 30, 1937	†1,478
Number of carriages inspected	2,203

Hackney Carriage Drivers.

Number of applications for drivers' licenses reported upon	‡ 3,108
Number of drivers' licenses granted	† 3,047
Number of drivers' applications for licenses rejected	26
Number of drivers' licenses revoked	24
Number of drivers' licenses suspended and drivers stripped of credentials	533

Miscellaneous.

Number of complaints against owners, drivers and "set-ups" investigated	2,149
Number of days spent in court	91
Number of articles left in carriages reported by citizens	101
Number of articles found in carriages reported by drivers	60

* 198 changed ownership.

† One "set-up" and one "driver's" license regranted after revocation.

‡ 35 withdrawn after investigation.

LIMITATION OF HACKNEY CARRIAGES.

Under the provisions of Chapter 280, Acts of 1934, effective June 12, 1934, the Police Commissioner was required to fix a limit for the number of hackney carriage licenses to be issued, which limit shall be based upon the number of licenses then issued and outstanding but shall not be in excess of 1,525, and he may from time to time, after reasonable notice and a hearing, decrease the number so fixed, but in no event to a number less than 900.

In accordance therewith, the Police Commissioner on July 20, 1934, by General Order to the Department, set the number of hackney carriage licenses to be in force at 1,525.

If a hackney carriage license applicant is refused a license by reason of the fact that the maximum number of licenses limited under the Act referred to has been issued, the Department of Public Utilities, on petition of such applicant, may after a hearing determine that public convenience and necessity require a higher limit than that fixed by the Police Commissioner or previously established by said Department, and shall establish the limit so required, in which case the limit set by said Department shall be considered final until changed as herein provided.

SPECIAL, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE HACKNEY STANDS.

(Provided for in Chapter 392 of the Acts of 1930.)

Special Hackney Stands.

Under the provisions of the Act above mentioned, the Police Commissioner was empowered to assign to a hackney carriage licensee or licensees a designated portion of a public way abutting a hotel, railroad station, steamboat pier, or public or semi-public building, as a special hackney stand.

During the year 168 applications for such stands (with a total capacity of 499 hackney carriages) were received; 150 locations for 465 carriages were granted, and 18 locations for 34 carriages were rejected; 2 locations for 5 carriages were subsequently reconsidered and granted.

Of these special hackney carriage stand licenses, 1 location (capacity, 2 carriages) was subsequently canceled; and 1 location (capacity, 2 carriages) was subsequently revoked; 150 locations (capacity, 466 carriages) are now in force.

Public Hackney Stands.

Under the provisions of Chapter 392 of the Acts of 1930, referred to, the Police Commissioner was directed to designate certain portions other than sidewalks, of public ways in Boston, to be used and known as public hackney stands. Such stands shall be equally free and open of access to all vehicles whose owners are licensed in this city to set up and use hackney carriages, and which vehicles have not been assigned to special hackney stands.

During the year 849 applications to set up and use hackney carriages for such public stands were granted.

Of these public stand licenses, 11 were revoked; 2 revocations subsequently rescinded and former licenses restored to their full force and effect; and 1 revocation rescinded and applicant allowed to file new application which was granted.

Hackney Carriages and Special and Public Stands.

For the seven years operating under the provisions of Chapter 392 of the Acts of 1930, which became effective February 1, 1931, the rules and regulations relative to hackney carriages and stands established on February 1, 1931, by the Police Commissioner have worked out very well.

As shown in foregoing figures, at the present time there are 150 locations for special stands, with a capacity of 466 carriages, as compared with 139 locations, with a capacity of 409 carriages, during the previous year.

There are 298 locations for public stands, with a capacity of 732 cabs, as compared with 290 locations, with a capacity of 721 cabs, during the preceding year.

The total number of licensed hackney carriages at present is 1,477 as compared with 1,478 in the previous year; this number being limited in accordance with Chapter 280, Acts of 1934.

During the year there were approximately 44 taxi stands, both special and public, that were established, removed or relocated in the interest of public necessity and convenience.

Private Hackney Stands.

Chapter 392 of the Acts of 1930, referred to, provides for the occupation of private hackney stands (that is, upon property) by licensed hackney carriage owners.

During the year 16 applications (capacity, 306 carriages) for such private hackney stands were granted.

Sight-Seeing Automobiles.

By the provisions of Chapter 399 of the Acts of 1931, which went into effect June 9, 1931, the term "sight-seeing automobile" was defined as follows:

"The term 'sight-seeing automobile' as used in this act, shall mean an automobile, as defined in section one of chapter ninety of the General Laws used for the carrying for a consideration of persons for sight-seeing purposes in or from the city of Boston and in or on which automobile guide service by the driver or other person is offered or furnished."

Previous to this enactment a sight-seeing automobile was held to mean an automobile "which was capable of seating eight or more persons and was used or offered for the transportation of persons for hire."

It is further provided by Chapter 399, Acts of 1931, as amended by Chapter 93, Acts of 1933, that it shall be unlawful for a person or corporation to offer or furnish service by a sight-seeing automobile in or from the City of Boston, unless said automobile is first licensed by the Police Commissioner, and unless thereafter there is obtained from the Department of Public Utilities a certificate, declaring that public convenience and necessity require such operation; and further, it is provided that it shall be unlawful for a person to operate said automobile as a driver in or from said city unless he is licensed so to do.

During the year ending November 30, 1937, there have been issued licenses for 38 sight-seeing automobiles and 26 designated stands for the same.

Continuing with our practice, "new" sight-seeing automobile drivers for the year commencing as of March 1, 1937, were fingerprinted as in the case of "new" hackney carriage drivers, and their records, if any, searched for in the Bureau of Records.

The fingerprint blank with any record thereon was made a part of and considered with the application to drive.

There were 37 sight-seeing drivers' licenses granted.

Issuing of Tags for Hackney Carriage Violations.

The system of issuing tags to drivers for violations of rules has continued to show good results. During the past year 493 tags were issued to taxicab drivers for various violations. Five hundred and thirty-three penalties were imposed (in-

cluding 5 suspensions), and 24 revocations were made, the remainder being reprimanded and warned and a record filed for future reference. This system of discipline has continued to result in relieving the courts of many minor cases which would tend to congest their dockets. Any driver, in accordance with the hackney rules, who is dissatisfied with the findings of the Office of Inspector of Carriages may appeal to the Commissioner. During the past year two such appeals have been made. There still continues to be a minimum of crime among the 3,046 drivers who have been licensed by the Police Commissioner.

During the past year the Supervisory Force of the Office of Inspector of Carriages has been very busy in the Blue Hill avenue section of Boston, suppressing the activities of taxicab operators who engage in the illegal practice of bringing the so-called "loads" to the intown section of the city, in violation of Section 1, Chapter 408, Acts of 1931, which reads as follows:

"No person shall, except as otherwise provided in this chapter, operate any motor vehicle upon any public way in any city or town for the carriage of passengers for hire in such a manner as to afford a means of transportation similar to that afforded by a railway company, by indiscriminately receiving and discharging passengers along the route on which the vehicle is operated or may be running"

This policy has resulted in reducing these activities to a minimum and this procedure will be followed continuously until such illegal practices have ceased.

WAGON LICENSES.

Licenses are granted to persons or corporations to set up and use trucks, wagons or other vehicles to convey merchandise from place to place within the city for hire.

During the year 135 applications for such licenses were received and granted. Of these, 4 licenses were subsequently canceled for nonpayment of license fee. (See Tables XIV, XVI.)

Commencing as of July 1, 1931, two kinds of wagon licenses were issued:

1. For the licensee who operated from an office, garage,

stable or order box, the license stated that it was "Not at a designated stand in the highway."

2. For the licensee who required a definite stand, the license stated that it was "For a designated wagon stand in the highway."

Applications for such designated stands were accompanied by written approval of owners, lessees or official representatives of abutting property.

Of the 135 granted, 86 were for licenses from offices, garages, stables or order boxes, and 49 were for designated stands in the highway.

NOTE.

New legislation affecting motor vehicles transporting property for hire:

Chapter 122, Acts of 1937; effective June 21, 1937.

"No person holding a certificate (common carrier) or a permit (contract carrier) issued under the provisions of (Chapter 264, Acts of 1934, by the Department of Public Utilities) and authorizing the transportation of property for hire by motor vehicle within the City of Boston shall be required to obtain a license from the Police Commissioner for said city on account of such transportation or the use of motor vehicles therein."

The new legislation, referred to, did not affect customary procedure of this Department in issuing a "wagon" license for a horse-drawn vehicle or for a hand-cart to convey merchandise for hire.

A motor vehicle for which there has been issued a certificate or permit by the Department of Public Utilities, authorizing transportation for hire, shall not be required to be also licensed by the Police Commissioner on account of such transportation for hire in this city.

However, should it be intended to locate such motor vehicle at a designated stand in the highway in the business of transportation for hire, the owner thereof, to lawfully occupy such designated stand, has no alternative but to take out a "wagon" license to be granted by the Police Commissioner.

LISTING WORK IN BOSTON.

YEAR.	Canvass.	YEAR.	Canvass.
1903 *	181,045	1920	235,248
1904	193,195	1921 §	480,783
1905	194,547	1922	480,106
1906	195,446	1923	477,547
1907	195,900	1924	485,677
1908	201,552	1925	489,478
1909	201,391	1926	493,415
1910 †	203,603	1927	495,767
1911	206,825	1928	491,277
1912	214,178	1929	493,250
1913	215,388	1930	502,101
1914	219,364	1931	500,986
1915	220,883	1932	499,758
1916 ‡	—	1933	501,175
1917	221,207	1934	502,936
1918	224,012	1935 || . . . . .	509,703
1919	227,466	1936	514,312

* 1903 to 1909, both inclusive, listing was on May 1.

† 1910 listing changed to April 1.

‡ 1916 listing done by Board of Assessors.

§ 1921 law changed to include women in listing.

|| 1935 first year of listing as of January 1 instead of April 1.

The following shows the total number of persons listed in January of the present year:

Male	248,627
Female	272,211
Total	<u>520,838</u>

Listing Expenses.

The expenses of listing residents, not including the services rendered by members of the police force, were as follows:

Printing police list	\$42,783 85
Clerical services and material used in preparing list	12,175 00

Newspaper notices	1,055 30
Circulars and pamphlets	338 75
Stationery	283 64
Interpreters	73 50
Directories	31 00
Telephone rental	14 65
Examination of questioned documents	1,254 27
Total	<u>\$58,009 96</u>

Number of Policemen Employed in Listing.

January 2	1,076
January 3	86
January 4	1,016
January 5	809
January 6	535
January 7	429
January 8	72
January 9	18

POLICE WORK ON JURY LISTS.

The Police Department under the provisions of Chapter 348, Acts of 1907, assisted the Election Commissioners in ascertaining the qualifications of persons proposed for jury service.

The police findings in 1937 may be summarized as follows:

Dead or could not be found in Boston	1,628
Physically incapacitated	57
Convicted of crime	62
Unfit for various reasons	546
Apparently fit	6,337
Total	<u>8,630</u>

In addition to the above, the Election Commissioners sent to the Police Department for delivery 6,340 summonses to persons for jury service.

SPECIAL POLICE.

Special police are appointed to serve without pay from the city, on a written application of any officer or board in charge of a department of the City of Boston, or on the application of any responsible corporation or person, to be liable for the official misconduct of the person appointed.

"New" applicants for appointment as special policemen for the year commencing as of April 1, 1937, were fingerprinted by the Department, as has been the custom, and their records, if any, searched for by the Bureau of Records.

During the year ending November 30, 1937, there were 1,210 special police officers appointed; 9 applications for appointment were refused for cause, and 100 appointments were canceled.

Appointments were made on applications received as follows:

From United States Government	53
From State Departments	4
From City Departments	48
From County of Suffolk	1
From railroad corporations	35
From other corporations and associations	785
From theatres and other places of amusement	227
From private institutions	19
From churches	38
Total	<u>1,210</u>

MUSICIANS' LICENSES.

Itinerant.

During the year there were 28 applications for itinerant musicians' licenses received, one of which was disapproved; 2 licenses were subsequently canceled on account of nonpayment of license fee.

All of the instruments in use by the itinerant musicians are inspected before the license is granted, and it is arranged with a qualified musician, not a member of the Department, that such instruments shall be inspected in April and September of each year.

During the year 40 instruments were inspected with the following results:

KIND OF INSTRUMENT.	Number Inspected.	Number Passed.
Street pianos	14	14
Hand organs	10	10
Accordions	8	8
Clarinets	3	3
Banjos	2	2
Mandolins	2	2
Guitar	1	1
Totals	40	40

Collective.

Collective musicians' licenses are granted to bands of persons over sixteen years of age to play on musical instruments in company with designated processions at stated times and places.

The following shows the number of applications made for these licenses during the past five years and the action taken thereon:

YEAR.	Applications.	Granted.	Rejected.
1933	226	226	—
1934	184	181	3
1935	194	192	2
1936	204	204	—
1937	175	175	—

CARRYING DANGEROUS WEAPONS.

The following return shows the number of applications made to the Police Commissioner for licenses to carry pistols or revolvers in the Commonwealth during the past five years, the number of such applications granted, the number refused and the number revoked:

YEAR.	Applications.	Granted.	Rejected.	Licenses Revoked.
1933	3,130	3,010	120	2
1934	3,173	3,063	110	2
1935	3,140	2,954	186	7
1936	2,139	2,054	85	4
1937	2,597	* 2,453	144	5

* 20 canceled for nonpayment.

PUBLIC LODGING HOUSES.

The following shows the number of public lodging houses licensed by the Police Commissioner under Chapter 121 of the General Laws (Tercentenary Edition) and Sections 33

and 36, both inclusive, of Chapter 140 of the General Laws (Tercentenary Edition), and the location of each house and the number of lodgers accommodated:

LOCATION.	Number Lodged.
17 Davis Street	35,112
8 Pine Street	57,100
79 Shawmut Avenue	18,872
1202 Washington Street	37,883
Total	148,967

MISCELLANEOUS LICENSES.

The total number of applications for miscellaneous licenses received was 22,187. Of these 199 were rejected, 2 filed on which no action was taken and 38 withdrawn, leaving a balance of 21,948 which were granted.

Of the granted applications, 51 were canceled for nonpayment, leaving in force a net of 21,897.

During the year 197 licenses were transferred, 921 canceled for various reasons, 44 revoked and 199 applications rejected.

The officers investigated 2,633 complaints arising under these licenses.

The fees collected and paid into the city treasury amounted to \$69,954.75. (See Tables XIV and XVII.)

PENSIONS AND BENEFITS.

On December 1, 1936, there were 319 persons on the roll. During the year 26 died, viz., 1 lieutenant-inspector, 1 inspector, 3 sergeants, 21 patrolmen. Nine were added, viz., 2 captains, 1 lieutenant, 5 patrolmen, and the widow of Patrolman Lawrence V. Sheridan, who died from injuries received in the performance of duty; leaving 302 on the roll at date, 265 pensioners and 37 annuitants.

The payments on account of pensions during the past year amounted to \$343,845.16, and it is estimated that \$357,147 will be required for pensions in 1938.

The invested fund of the Police Charitable Fund amounted to \$207,550. There are 53 beneficiaries at the present time and there has been paid to them the sum of \$7,650.33 during the past year.

FINANCIAL.

The total expenditures for police purposes during the past year, including pensions, listing persons twenty years of age or more, and the maintenance of the police signal service were \$6,013,598.44. (See Table XVII.)

The cost of maintaining the police signal service during the year was \$75,460.29. (See Table XVIII.)

The total revenue paid into the city treasury from the fees from licenses over which the police have supervision, for the sale of unclaimed and condemned property, report blanks, etc., was \$84,963.91. (See Tables XIV and XVII.)

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE I.

Personnel, Salary Scale and Distribution of the Police Force, Signal Service and Employees, November 30, 1937.

RANK OR POSITION.	Annual Salary.	Headquarters.	Superintendent's Office.	Bureau of Operations.	Supervisor of Cases.	Bureau of Criminal Investigation.	Bureau of Records.	Special Service Squad.	City Prison.	House of Detention.	Signal Service.	Superintendent of Buildings.	Property Clerk.	DIVISIONS.																		Totals.
														1	2	3	4	6	7	8	9	10	11	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		
Commissioner	\$8,000	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Secretary	5,000	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Assistant secretary . . .	3,000	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Chief clerk	3,500	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Superintendent	7,000	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Deputy superintendents . .	4,500	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Captains	4,000	—	1	—	—	6	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	27
Lieutenants	2,700	—	4	3	1	3	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	67
Lieutenant-inspectors . .	2,700	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Sergeants and aides . . .	2,500	2	4	3	6	12	3	3	2	—	—	—	2	8	10	8	12	9	8	3	9	9	8	7	8	7	8	7	9	13	187	
Patrolmen	1,600-2,100	—	21	30	5	41	20	48	4	—	—	—	7	87	121	89	144	135	88	24	107	104	108	82	89	73	123	85	52	83	195	1,965
Patrolwomen	2,100	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Biological chemist . . .	2,400	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Chauffeurs	1,600-1,800	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Chief inventory clerk . .	3,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cleaners	1,100-1,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Clerks	1,000-3,600	20	—	—	—	5	4	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	32
Director, signal service . .	3,350	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Assistant director, signal service.	2,100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Elevator operators	1,100-1,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8

TABLE II.

Changes in Authorized and Actual Strength of Police Department.

RANKS AND GRADES.	AUTHORIZED STRENGTH.		ACTUAL STRENGTH.		
	Jan. 1, 1937.	Nov. 30, 1937.	Jan. 1, 1937.	Nov. 30, 1937.	Net Gain or Loss (Plus or Minus).
Police Commissioner	1	1	1	1	-
Secretary	1	1	1	1	-
Assistant Secretary	1	1	1	1	-
Superintendent	1	1	1	1	-
Deputy Superintendents	4	4	3	4	Plus 1
Captains	28	28	25	27	Plus 2
Lieutenants	62	63	49	67	Plus 18
Lieutenant-Inspectors	7	6	7	6	Minus 1
Sergeants	187	184	181	187	Plus 6
Patrolmen	2,149	1,969	1,839	1,965	Plus 126
Patrolwomen	8	8	5	5	
Totals	2,449	2,266	2,113	2,265	Plus 152

The last column (net gain or loss) represents the difference between the actual strength on January 1 and on November 30.

TABLE III.

List of Police Officers in Active Service who Died during the Year ending November 30, 1937.

RANK.	Name.	Division.	Date of Death.	Cause of Death.
Patrolman	John H. Gottschalk	Traffic.	Mar. 30, 1937	Cerebral congestion.
Sergeant	Winfield A. Studley	13	April 9, 1937	Angina pectoris.
Patrolman	Sylvester W. Murphy	4	April 19, 1937	Uremia.
Patrolman	John D. Cahill	13	April 28, 1937	Tuberculosis.
Patrolman	Stephen McGrail	16	May 22, 1937	Cardiac disease.
Sergeant	John J. Freeman	S. O.	May 29, 1937	Cancer.
Patrolman	James G. McCann, Jr.	14	June 16, 1937	Cardiac disease.
Patrolman	Edward J. Duddy	14	June 17, 1937	Pneumonia.
Patrolman	Laurence V. Sheridan	16	July 28, 1937	Cerebral concussion.
Patrolman	Walter J. Groves	13	Aug. 2, 1937	Appendicitis.
Patrolman	Walter Baxter	18	Aug. 4, 1937	Neuritis.
Sergeant	Frank J. Kelly	17	Aug. 5, 1937	Thrombosis.
Patrolman	Gordon H. Douglas	B. R.	Aug. 16, 1937	Angina pectoris.
Patrolman	Roger H. Ward	Traffic.	Aug. 22, 1937	Cerebral hemorrhage.
Patrolman	John F. Adley	4	Oct. 28, 1937	Cardiac disease.

TABLE IV.

List of Officers Retired during the Year ending November 30, 1937, giving Age at the Time of Retirement and the Number of Years' Service of each.

NAME.	Cause of Retirement.	Age at Time of Retirement.	Years of Service.
Eaton, Ralph N.* . . .	Incapacitated	40 ¹⁰ / ₁₂ years	12 ⁴ / ₁₂ years
Flaherty, Stephen J. . . .	Incapacitated	59 ⁵ / ₁₂ "	29 "
Fogarty, Edward J.* . . .	Incapacitated	32 ² / ₁₂ "	7 ⁴ / ₁₂ "
Hogan, Henry F.* . . .	Incapacitated	37 ¹ / ₁₂ "	9 ³ / ₁₂ "
Hopkins, Matthew B. . . .	Age	65 "	37 ³ / ₁₂ "
Lewis, William	Age	65 ⁷ / ₁₂ "	41 ² / ₁₂ "
McDonald, Daniel J. . . .	Incapacitated	41 ² / ₁₂ "	16 ⁷ / ₁₂ "
Monahan, Francis H. . . .	Incapacitated	47 ⁶ / ₁₂ "	17 ⁵ / ₁₂ "
Trainor, Michael J. . . .	Age	65 ⁹ / ₁₂ "	38 ⁸ / ₁₂ "
Wedder, John	Incapacitated	44 ¹ / ₁₂ "	17 ² / ₁₂ "
Wadleigh, Henry C. . . .	Age	65 "	38 ¹¹ / ₁₂ "

* Retired under Boston Retirement System.

TABLE V.

*List of Officers who were Promoted during the Year ending
November 30, 1937.*

DATE.	Rank and Name.
1936.	
Dec. 15	Patrolman Joseph O. Chalifoux, Jr., to the rank of Sergeant.
Dec. 15	Patrolman Robert J. Dalton to the rank of Sergeant.
1937.	
Feb. 8	Captain John T. O'Dea to the rank of Deputy-Superintendent.
Feb. 8	Lieutenant Joseph A. Buccigross to the rank of Captain.
Feb. 8	Lieutenant-Inspector John A. Dorsey to the rank of Captain.
Feb. 8	Lieutenant John F. Fitzpatrick to the rank of Captain.
Feb. 8	Lieutenant William P. Gaffney to the rank of Captain.
April 2	Sergeant William H. Britt to the rank of Lieutenant.
April 2	Sergeant Michael T. Clougherty to the rank of Lieutenant.
April 2	Sergeant William J. Cripps to the rank of Lieutenant.
April 2	Sergeant James J. Crowley to the rank of Lieutenant.
April 2	Sergeant Walter A. Driscoll to the rank of Lieutenant.
April 2	Sergeant John Donovan to the rank of Lieutenant.
April 2	Sergeant Edmond V. Gallahue to the rank of Lieutenant.
April 2	Sergeant Leo C. J. Masuret to the rank of Lieutenant.
April 2	Sergeant William J. Riordan to the rank of Lieutenant.
April 2	Sergeant Martin J. Shanahan to the rank of Lieutenant.
April 2	Patrolman John D. Ahern to the rank of Sergeant.
April 2	Patrolman John J. Danehy to the rank of Sergeant.
April 2	Patrolman Philip F. Dennehy, Jr., to the rank of Sergeant.
April 2	Patrolman Francis C. Beringer to the rank of Sergeant.
April 2	Patrolman Alfred Gallerani to the rank of Sergeant.
April 2	Patrolman John W. Gorey to the rank of Sergeant.
April 2	Patrolman John J. Gorham to the rank of Sergeant.

TABLE V.—*Continued.*

*List of Officers who were Promoted during the Year ending
November 30, 1937.*

DATE.	Rank and Name.
1937.	
April 2	Patrolman Thomas J. Kearns to the rank of Sergeant.
April 2	Patrolman Thomas E. Keating to the rank of Sergeant.
April 2	Patrolman Donald F. MacKinnon to the rank of Sergeant.
April 2	Patrolman Thomas F. O'Keefe to the rank of Sergeant.
Aug. 27	Lieutenant Thomas F. Harvey to the rank of Captain.
Aug. 27	Sergeant Michael J. Adley to the rank of Lieutenant.
Aug. 27	Sergeant George H. Bird to the rank of Lieutenant.
Aug. 27	Sergeant John J. Gale to the rank of Lieutenant.
Aug. 27	Sergeant Edward L. Kelley to the rank of Lieutenant.
Aug. 27	Sergeant Andrew Markhard to the rank of Lieutenant.
Aug. 27	Sergeant James R. McLaughlin to the rank of Lieutenant.
Aug. 27	Sergeant Wilfred D. Mulligan to the rank of Lieutenant.
Aug. 27	Sergeant Cornelius J. Ring to the rank of Lieutenant.
Aug. 27	Sergeant Herbert E. Schultz to the rank of Lieutenant.
Aug. 27	Sergeant George F. Snell to the rank of Lieutenant.
Aug. 27	Sergeant Edward J. Sullivan to the rank of Lieutenant.
Aug. 27	Sergeant Edward L. Twohig to the rank of Lieutenant.
Aug. 27	Sergeant John L. Willard to the rank of Lieutenant.
Aug. 27	Patrolman Daniel F. Burns to the rank of Sergeant.
Aug. 27	Patrolman Raymond D. Clifford to the rank of Sergeant.
Aug. 27	Patrolman Norman P. Cross to the rank of Sergeant.
Aug. 27	Patrolman Paul R. Dailey to the rank of Sergeant.
Aug. 27	Patrolman Dennis F. Dalton to the rank of Sergeant.
Aug. 27	Patrolman Joseph B. Dawson to the rank of Sergeant.
Aug. 27	Patrolman Daniel W. Donahue to the rank of Sergeant.
Aug. 27	Patrolman Arthur McK. Eunson to the rank of Sergeant.

TABLE V.—*Concluded.*

*List of Officers who were Promoted during the Year ending
November 30, 1937.*

DATE.		Rank and Name.
1937.		
Aug.	27	Patrolman John H. Flood to the rank of Sergeant.
Aug.	27	Patrolman Augustine S. Gannon to the rank of Sergeant.
Aug.	27	Patrolman Herbert J. Langlois to the rank of Sergeant.
Aug.	27	Patrolman Edward T. Leary to the rank of Sergeant.
Aug.	27	Patrolman Joseph T. Maguire to the rank of Sergeant.
Aug.	27	Patrolman Patrick J. O'Reilly to the rank of Sergeant.
Aug.	27	Patrolman William E. Payne to the rank of Sergeant.
Aug.	27	Patrolman John F. Petitti to the rank of Sergeant.
Aug.	27	Patrolman William T. J. Ross, Jr., to the rank of Sergeant.
Aug.	27	Patrolman Michael A. Stapleton to the rank of Sergeant.
Aug.	27	Patrolman Henry F. Tanner to the rank of Sergeant.
Aug.	27	Patrolman Francis G. Wilson to the rank of Sergeant.
Aug.	27	Patrolman Walter J. Wilson to the rank of Sergeant.

TABLE VI.

*Number of Men in Active Service at the End of the Present Year
who were Appointed on the Force in the Year Stated.*

DATE APPOINTED.	Superintendent.	Deputy Superintendents.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Lieutenant- Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Patrolmen.	Totals.
1898	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	3
1900	—	1	5	4	1	4	1	16
1901	—	—	2	—	—	2	2	6
1903	—	1	1	1	1	5	4	13
1904	—	1	—	6	1	3	3	14
1905	—	—	1	1	1	3	3	9
1906	—	—	1	1	—	3	—	5
1907	—	—	1	3	—	2	4	10
1908	—	—	3	4	—	6	3	16
1909	—	—	1	—	1	2	2	6
1910	—	1	—	3	—	—	1	5
1911	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	4
1912	—	—	—	5	—	1	3	9
1913	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
1914	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
1915	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
1916	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	4
1917	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	3
1919	1	—	7	24	—	69	466	567
1920	—	—	2	5	—	19	150	176
1921	—	—	—	2	—	17	99	118
1922	—	—	—	3	—	8	58	69
1923	—	—	1	1	—	11	89	102
1924	—	—	—	—	—	4	63	72
1925	—	—	—	—	—	4	86	90
1926	—	—	—	—	—	14	284	298
1927	—	—	—	—	—	5	113	118
1928	—	—	—	—	—	1	83	84
1929	—	—	—	—	—	—	199	199
1930	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	40
1931	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	16
1937	—	—	—	—	—	—	185	185
Totals	1	4	27	67	6	187	1,970	2,262

TABLE VII.

Men on the Police Force on November 30, 1937, who were Born in the Year Indicated on the Table Below.

DATE OF BIRTH.	Superintendent.	Deputy Superintendents.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Lieutenant-Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Patrolmen.	Totals.
1870	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
1871	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
1872	—	—	2	3	1	1	4	11
1873	—	—	1	4	—	8	1	14
1874	—	1	3	—	3	4	3	14
1875	—	—	2	2	—	5	—	9
1876	—	1	2	2	—	1	2	8
1877	—	—	—	4	—	1	7	12
1878	—	1	—	2	—	4	2	9
1879	—	—	1	1	—	3	4	9
1880	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2
1881	—	—	—	3	1	3	1	8
1882	—	1	3	4	—	1	—	9
1883	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	3
1884	—	—	1	1	1	2	2	7
1885	—	—	—	1	—	—	17	18
1886	—	—	—	2	—	3	25	30
1887	—	—	2	—	—	2	40	44
1888	—	—	—	3	—	2	49	54
1889	—	—	—	2	—	6	68	76
1890	—	—	—	—	—	3	53	56
1891	—	—	—	2	—	3	91	96
1892	—	—	—	3	—	14	112	129
1893	—	—	2	7	—	17	125	151
1894	—	—	—	6	—	17	145	168
1895	—	—	2	3	—	14	146	165
1896	—	—	1	4	—	16	165	186
1897	1	—	4	3	—	24	152	184
1898	—	—	—	2	—	13	140	155
1899	—	—	—	1	—	7	92	100
1900	—	—	—	—	—	5	137	142
1901	—	—	—	—	—	4	105	109
1902	—	—	—	—	—	1	55	56
1903	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	54
1904	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	34
1905	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	23
1906	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	24
1907	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	28
1908	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	29
1909	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	22
1910	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	11
Totals	1	4	27	67	6	187	1,970	2,262

The average age of the members of the force on November 30, 1937, was 41.87 years.

TABLE IX.

Complaints against Officers during the Year ending November 30, 1937.

No.	RANK.	NATURE OF COMPLAINT.	DISPOSITION OF CASE.
1	Patrolman	Absence without leave and conduct unbecoming an officer.	Guilty; dismissed from Police Department.
1	Patrolman	Conduct unbecoming an officer	Guilty; dismissed from Police Department.
1	Patrolman	Conduct unbecoming an officer and untruthfulness	Guilty; dismissed from Police Department; order of dismissal remitted after Public Hearing; suspended for 30 days.
1	Patrolman	Conduct unbecoming an officer, untruthfulness and neglect of duty	Guilty; suspended for 3 months and ordered to perform 270 hours of punishment duty.
1	Patrolman	Conduct unbecoming an officer	Guilty; suspended for 60 days and ordered to perform 315 hours of punishment duty.
1	Patrolman	Conduct unbecoming an officer	Guilty; suspended for 60 days and ordered to perform 210 hours of punishment duty.
1	Patrolman	Conduct unbecoming an officer	Guilty; suspended for 60 days.
1	Patrolman	Neglect of duty	Guilty; suspended for 50 days and ordered to perform 140 hours of punishment duty.
1	Patrolman	Conduct unbecoming an officer	Guilty; suspended for 30 days and ordered to perform 420 hours of punishment duty.
1	Patrolman	Conduct unbecoming an officer and absence without leave	Guilty; suspended for 30 days and ordered to perform 315 hours of punishment duty.
1	Patrolman	Conduct unbecoming an officer	Guilty; suspended for 30 days and ordered to perform 315 hours of punishment duty.
2	Patrolman	Conduct unbecoming an officer and neglect of duty	Guilty; suspended for 30 days and ordered to perform 210 hours of punishment duty.
1	Patrolman	Conduct unbecoming an officer	Guilty; suspended for 30 days and ordered to perform 210 hours of punishment duty.
1	Patrolman	Conduct unbecoming an officer	Guilty; suspended for 30 days.
1	Patrolman	Conduct unbecoming an officer	Guilty; suspended for 20 days and ordered to perform 315 hours of punishment duty.
1	Patrolman	Conduct unbecoming an officer	Guilty; suspended for 20 days.
1	Patrolman	Neglect of duty and conduct unbecoming an officer	Guilty; suspended for 15 days and ordered to perform 315 hours of punishment duty.

TABLE IX.—*Concluded.*
Complaints against Officers during the Year ending November 30, 1937.

No.	RANK.	NATURE OF COMPLAINT.	DISPOSITION OF CASE.
1	Patrolman	Conduct unbecoming an officer	Guilty; suspended for 15 days and ordered to perform 315 hours of punishment duty.
1	Patrolman	Conduct unbecoming an officer	Guilty; suspended for 15 days and ordered to perform 280 hours of punishment duty.
1	Patrolman	Neglect of duty	Guilty; suspended for 15 days and ordered to perform 210 hours of punishment duty.
5	Patrolman	Conduct unbecoming an officer	Guilty; suspended for 15 days and ordered to perform 210 hours of punishment duty.
2	Patrolman	Conduct unbecoming an officer	Guilty; suspended for 15 days and ordered to perform 105 hours of punishment duty.
1	Patrolman	Neglect of duty and conduct unbecoming an officer	Guilty; suspended for 15 days.
1	Patrolman	Conduct unbecoming an officer	Guilty; suspended for 10 days and ordered to perform 315 hours of punishment duty.
1	Patrolman	Conduct unbecoming an officer	Guilty; ordered to perform 315 hours of punishment duty.
4	Patrolman	Neglect of duty	Guilty; ordered to perform 210 hours of punishment duty.
1	Patrolman	Absence without leave	Guilty; ordered to perform 210 hours of punishment duty.
1	Patrolman	Absence without leave	Guilty; ordered to perform 170 hours of punishment duty.
1	Patrolman	Neglect of duty	Guilty; ordered to perform 140 hours of punishment duty.
2	Patrolman	Neglect of duty	Guilty; ordered to perform 70 hours of punishment duty.
1	Patrolman	Neglect of duty	Guilty; ordered to perform 30 hours of punishment duty.
1	Patrolman	Neglect of duty	Resigned while charges were pending.
1	Patrolman	Conduct unbecoming an officer	Resigned while charges were pending.
3	Patrolman	Conduct unbecoming an officer	Not guilty; complaint dismissed.
1	Sergeant	Conduct unbecoming an officer and neglecting to pay just debt	Indefinite suspension lifted; restored to duty, conditioned on agreed payment on just debt.

TABLE X.

Number of Arrests by Police Divisions during the Year ending November 30, 1937.

DIVISIONS.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Headquarters	1,572	224	1,796
Division 1	7,526	439	7,965
Division 2	4,691	315	5,006
Division 3 *	2,015	98	2,113
Division 4	15,683	1,788	17,471
Division 6	8,790	459	9,249
Division 7	4,936	253	5,189
Division 8 †	72	1	73
Division 9	6,039	443	6,482
Division 10	5,851	713	6,564
Division 11	4,742	223	4,965
Division 13	1,592	80	1,672
Division 14	2,613	174	2,787
Division 15	4,202	224	4,426
Division 16	7,560	942	8,502
Division 17	1,181	81	1,262
Division 18	1,093	43	1,136
Division 19	1,709	61	1,770
Special Service Squad	2,241	157	2,398
Traffic	4,077	1,045	5,122
Totals	88,185	7,763	95,948

* Re-established September 3, 1937.

† Re-established April 2, 1937.

TABLE XI.

Arrests and Offenses for the Year Ending November 30, 1937.

No. 1. OFFENSES AGAINST THE PERSON.

NATURE OF OFFENSE.	PERSONS ARRESTED.		Totals.	On Warrants.	Without Warrants.	Summoned by the Court.	Foreigners.	Non-residents.	Minors.	Held for Trial.	Discharged or Released.	DELINQUENTS.	
	Males.	Females.										Males.	Females.
Accessory to assault to murder	7	—	7	7	—	—	—	6	3	7	—	—	—
Accessory to rape	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Accessory to robbery	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Affray, engaging in	19	—	19	9	10	—	2	2	3	19	—	—	—
Assault	4	2	6	1	1	4	1	—	—	6	—	—	—
Assault with dangerous weapon	22	2	24	23	—	1	4	5	4	24	—	1	—
Assault and battery	1,160	126	1,286	836	164	286	290	112	116	1,286	—	48	1
Assault and battery with dangerous weapon	110	5	115	86	19	10	36	13	17	115	—	13	—
Assault, indecent	84	—	84	69	9	6	21	4	17	84	—	9	—
Assault on police	25	—	25	23	2	—	2	2	2	25	—	1	—
Child, abandoning	2	4	6	6	—	—	1	—	1	6	—	—	—

Child, female, abuse of	80	—	80	72	5	3	23	6	12	80	—	6	—
Child, illegitimate, refusing to support	105	—	105	98	2	5	11	16	14	105	—	16	1
Children, minor, neglecting	71	31	102	88	1	13	16	14	1	102	—	—	—
Conspiracy to abandon child	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Conspiracy to assault	3	—	3	3	—	—	—	2	1	3	—	—	—
Conspiracy to rob	4	1	5	4	1	—	—	1	—	5	—	—	—
Extortion	5	—	5	2	2	1	—	1	1	5	—	—	1
Family, refusing to support	988	4	992	849	12	131	172	146	14	992	—	—	—
Glass, throwing, etc., in public streets	3	1	4	3	—	1	—	1	1	4	—	—	—
Intimidation and threatening language, using	76	6	82	73	1	8	21	13	—	82	—	—	—
Kidnaping	7	—	7	6	—	1	—	1	1	7	—	—	1
Manslaughter	97	5	102	46	55	1	13	35	18	102	—	—	2
Mayhem	2	—	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
Murder	8	5	13	10	3	—	6	1	—	13	—	—	—
Murder, assault with intent to	51	3	54	54	—	—	11	10	8	54	—	—	1
Parent law, violation of	8	3	11	5	—	6	1	4	—	11	—	—	—
Rape	36	—	36	32	4	—	4	3	5	36	—	—	—

TABLE XI.—Continued.

No. 1. OFFENSES AGAINST THE PERSON.—Concluded.

NATURE OF OFFENSE.	PERSONS ARRESTED.		Totals.	On Warrants.	Without Warrants.	Summoned by the Court.	Foreigners.	Non-residents.	Minors.	Held for Trial.	Discharged or Released.	DELINQUENTS.	
	Males.	Females.										Males.	Females.
Rape, assault to	39	—	39	36	3	—	15	2	7	39	—	—	—
Rob, assault to	37	1	38	38	—	—	2	1	12	38	—	2	—
Robbery (armed)	154	—	154	142	12	—	7	28	65	154	—	3	—
Robbery (unarmed)	131	5	136	127	9	—	4	21	17	136	—	5	—
Totals	3,342	204	3,546	2,753	316	477	665	450	340	3,546	—	94	2

No. 2. OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY COMMITTED WITH VIOLENCE.

Accessory to breaking and entering	2	2	4	4	—	—	1	1	—	4	—	—	—
Breaking and entering dwelling at night	149	2	151	140	8	3	1	2	71	151	—	30	—
Breaking and entering dwelling at night, attempted	6	—	6	4	2	—	—	—	2	6	—	2	—
Breaking and entering dwelling by day	152	1	153	118	7	28	7	13	76	153	—	53	1

(100)

TABLE XI.—Continued.

No. 3. OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY COMMITTED WITHOUT VIOLENCE.—Concluded.

NATURE OF OFFENSE.	PERSONS ARRESTED.		Totals.	On Warrants.	Without Warrants.	Summoned by the Court.	Foreigners.	Non-residents.	Minors.	Held for Trial.	Discharged or Released.	DELINQUENTS.	
	Males.	Females.										Males.	Females.
Gas, unlawfully diverting	12	3	15	12	—	3	—	1	—	15	—	—	—
Innholders, boarding-housekeepers, etc., defrauding .	12	4	16	15	1	—	—	7	—	16	—	—	—
Larceny (\$50 and over in value)	389	39	428	328	74	26	76	145	73	428	—	29	2
Larceny (under \$50 in value)	1,757	191	1,948	1,166	505	277	239	436	684	1,948	—	445	38
Larceny from person (\$50 and over in value) . . .	4	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	1	—
Larceny from person (under \$50 in value) . . .	87	19	106	77	21	8	11	18	26	106	—	14	—
Larceny from person, attempt to commit	12	1	13	11	2	—	1	2	5	13	—	2	—
Larceny, attempt to commit	62	—	62	45	13	4	6	11	29	62	—	14	—
Larceny of automobile	194	3	197	179	18	—	8	34	117	197	—	38	—
Larceny of automobile, attempt	39	—	39	32	7	—	2	3	18	39	—	7	—
Leased property, concealing, conveying, selling, etc. .	25	8	33	23	2	8	6	4	1	33	—	—	—

Library books, retaining unlawfully	2	2	4	—	—	4	—	—	4	—	—	2	2
Mortgaged property, concealing, conveying, selling, etc.	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Stolen goods, buying, receiving, etc.	257	32	289	243	28	18	58	58	35	289	—	19	—
Trespass	238	4	242	32	148	62	34	60	109	242	—	67	—
Totals	3,569	317	3,886	2,582	859	445	470	867	1,341	3,886	—	739	42

No. 4. MALICIOUS OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY.

Accessory to arson	7	2	9	8	—	1	7	5	3	9	—	1	—
Arson and other burnings	18	2	20	11	3	6	4	5	12	20	—	12	—
Malicious mischief	357	10	367	189	41	137	25	16	200	367	—	140	1
Totals	382	14	396	208	44	144	36	26	215	396	—	153	1

No. 5. FORGERY AND OFFENSES AGAINST THE CURRENCY.

Forgery and uttering	55	5	60	53	5	2	2	29	9	60	—	5	1
Worthless check, passing	110	20	130	123	2	5	5	51	4	130	—	2	—
Totals	165	25	190	176	7	7	7	80	13	190	—	7	1

TABLE XI.—Continued.

No. 6. OFFENSES AGAINST THE LICENSE LAWS.

NATURE OF OFFENSE.	PERSONS ARRESTED.		Totals.	On Warrants.	Without Warrants.	Summoned by the Court.	Foreigners.	Non-residents.	Minors.	Held for Trial.	Discharged or Released.	DELINQUENTS.	
	Males.	Females.										Males.	Females.
Alien firearm law, violation of	9	—	9	8	1	—	8	1	—	9	—	—	—
Amusement ticket law, violation provisions of	20	—	20	5	15	—	2	3	2	20	—	—	—
Attorney, practising unlawfully	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Auctioneer law, violation provisions of	6	—	6	2	—	4	4	5	—	6	—	—	—
Cigarette law, violation of	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Dog law, violation of	129	48	177	8	1	168	49	3	7	177	—	—	1
Firearms, unlawful sale of	6	—	6	5	—	1	1	—	2	6	—	—	—
Gasoline, selling without a permit	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Intelligence office, keeping unlawfully	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
Junk collector's law, violation provisions of	15	—	15	9	1	5	5	6	2	15	—	—	—
Liquor, unlawful sale of	53	1	54	26	28	—	12	5	1	54	—	—	—
Liquor, unlawful keeping and exposing for sale	118	10	128	69	50	9	53	8	—	128	—	—	—

Liquor, unlawful manufacture of	2	2	4	4	—	—	3	—	—	—	4	—	—
Liquor, unlawful transportation of	3	—	3	—	1	2	1	1	—	—	3	—	—
Lodging house law, violation of	8	15	23	15	—	8	4	—	—	—	23	—	—
Masseur, practising unlawfully	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Merchandise, sale or storage of, in public place . .	373	—	373	7	274	92	64	48	132	373	—	42	—
Milk law, violation of	2	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Pawnbroker, assuming to be	2	—	2	1	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
Peddling without a license	26	—	26	1	21	4	8	2	12	26	—	5	—
Physician, practising unlawfully	2	—	2	1	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—
Pistol or revolver, carrying without license . . .	135	7	142	123	17	2	19	34	42	142	—	10	—
Second-hand articles, dealing in unlawfully . .	5	—	5	2	—	3	1	2	—	5	—	—	—
Soft drink law, violation of	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Theatrical booking agency, unlicensed	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Totals	922	83	1,005	290	410	305	237	121	200	1,005	—	57	1

No. 7. OFFENSES AGAINST CHASTITY, MORALITY, ETC. .

Abduction	5	—	5	3	2	—	—	1	2	5	—	—	—
Abortion	10	7	17	14	3	—	—	6	—	17	—	—	—

TABLE XI.—Continued.

No. 7. OFFENSES AGAINST CHASTITY, MORALITY, ETC.—Continued.

NATURE OF OFFENSE.	PERSONS ARRESTED.		Totals.	On Warrants.	Without Warrants.	Summoned by the Court.	Foreigners.	Non-residents.	Minors.	Held for Trial.	Discharged or Released.	DELINQUENTS.	
	Males.	Females.										Males.	Females.
Abortion accessory to	7	4	11	9	2	—	1	4	—	11	—	—	—
Adultery	131	91	222	40	182	—	30	27	5	222	—	—	—
Animals, cruelty to	4	—	4	3	1	—	—	—	2	4	—	2	—
Bastardy	53	—	53	50	1	2	6	7	12	53	—	2	—
Conception, sale, etc., of article to prevent	11	4	15	10	5	—	4	2	—	15	—	—	—
Conspiracy to commit abortion	2	1	3	3	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	—
Conspiracy to commit unnatural act	10	—	10	10	—	—	—	—	2	10	—	—	—
Disorderly	199	31	230	—	230	—	29	52	50	—	230	20	3
Disturbing the peace	3	1	4	1	2	1	3	—	—	4	—	—	—
Drunkard, common	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Drunkenness	42,941	2,793	45,734	149	45,562	23	9,449	6,430	408	45,734	—	4	1

TABLE XI.—Continued.

No. 7. OFFENSES AGAINST CHASTITY, MORALITY, ETC.—Continued.

NATURE OF OFFENSE.	PERSONS ARRESTED.		Totals.	On Warrants.	Without Warrants.	Summoned by the Court.	Foreigners.	Non-residents.	Minors.	Held for Trial.	Discharged or Released.	DELINQUENTS.	
	Males.	Females.										Males.	Females.
Profane and obscene language, using	24	5	29	7	16	6	3	2	7	29	—	1	—
Prostitute, deriving support from	10	—	10	5	5	—	1	—	—	10	—	—	—
Prostitution, enticing to	1	2	3	2	1	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—
Public conveyance, disorderly conduct in	4	—	4	4	—	—	1	3	—	4	—	—	—
Public meetings, disturbing	22	2	24	5	13	6	1	2	18	24	—	9	—
Sodomy and other unnatural practices	77	4	81	59	22	—	22	10	7	81	—	3	—
Soliciting for a prostitute	1	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Soliciting to commit a crime	11	5	16	15	1	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—
True name law, violation of	9	4	13	8	5	—	4	4	—	13	—	—	—
Vagabond	18	1	19	18	1	—	4	6	—	19	—	—	—
Vagrants, tramps, etc.	152	5	157	35	122	—	69	109	13	157	—	—	—
Totals	44,447	3,728	48,175	856	47,257	62	9,819	6,882	657	47,945	230	71	28

No. 8. OFFENSES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING.

Advertisement, false	4	—	4	1	—	3	—	3	—	4	—	—	—
Automobile, operating under influence of liquor . . .	597	22	619	553	50	16	68	258	35	619	—	—	—
Automobile, operating negligently, endangering public safety.	795	23	818	703	23	92	72	330	114	818	—	4	—
Automobile, operating after revocation or suspension of license.	128	3	131	91	27	13	10	40	27	131	—	3	—
Automobile, operating without license or registration on person.	148	3	151	53	29	69	9	60	30	151	—	1	—
Automobile, operating unregistered	117	1	118	63	10	45	9	49	14	118	—	1	—
Automobile, operating so as to exceed speed limits .	1,964	126	2,090	70	1	2,019	89	1,172	270	2,090	—	3	—
Automobile, operating without license so to do . .	415	11	426	166	160	100	27	137	114	426	—	19	1
Automobile, failing to slow down at intersecting way,	7,741	443	8,184	202	7	7,975	453	4,866	945	8,184	—	4	1
Automobile, failing to slow down at approaching pedestrian.	5	—	5	—	—	5	—	3	2	5	—	—	—
Automobile, failing to stop within 8 feet of street car,	5	1	6	2	—	4	—	4	—	6	—	—	—
Automobile, failing to stop after causing injury to person.	54	2	56	47	2	7	4	23	7	56	—	—	—
Automobile, failing to stop after causing injury to property.	250	10	260	227	4	29	17	80	47	260	—	4	—
Automobile, failing to stop on signal of police officer,	23	1	24	5	—	19	1	14	6	24	—	—	—
Automobile, improper equipment	20	2	22	15	—	7	4	9	1	22	—	—	—
Automobile, insurance law, violation of	75	—	75	50	5	20	7	26	7	75	—	—	—
Automobile law, miscellaneous violations of . .	1,496	57	1,553	288	49	1,216	71	814	166	1,553	—	15	—

TABLE XI.—Continued.

No. 8. OFFENSES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING.—Continued.

NATURE OF OFFENSE.	PERSONS ARRESTED.		Totals.	On Warrants.	Without Warrants.	Summoned by the Court.	Foreigners.	Non-residents.	Minors.	Held for Trial.	Discharged or Released.	DELINQUENTS.	
	Males.	Females.										Males.	Females.
Barbed wire in public way	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Bets, registering	261	18	279	125	154	—	50	45	12	279	—	—	—
Bribery	4	—	4	3	1	—	—	2	—	4	—	—	—
Bribe, accepting	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Building law, violation of	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Business, doing under name other than own	3	—	3	—	—	3	1	—	—	3	—	—	—
Capias	10	3	13	13	—	—	1	3	—	13	—	—	—
Cemetery law, violation of	2	—	2	2	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
Children, neglected	66	81	147	139	—	8	—	—	147	147	—	—	—
Children, stubborn	57	56	113	77	8	28	2	2	113	113	—	—	—
Children, wayward	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—

City ordinances, violation of	270	10	280	19	165	96	69	93	83	280	31
Common beggars	81	-	81	5	76	-	12	24	1	81	-
Common brawlers	2	5	7	3	-	4	4	-	-	7	-
Concealed weapons (other than firearms), carrying .	22	-	22	20	2	-	7	5	3	22	-
Conspiracy to obstruct justice	3	-	3	3	-	-	2	-	-	3	-
Conspiracy to violate drug law	6	-	6	6	-	-	-	4	2	6	-
Conspiracy to set up a lottery	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	2	-
Contempt of court	15	4	19	16	-	3	1	8	2	19	-
Corporation, making false entry in book of . . .	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Default warrant	730	66	796	790	5	1	123	177	58	796	10
Delinquency, contributing to	10	9	19	17	1	1	11	1	-	19	-
Department of Public Safety, violation of rules of .	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Election law, violation of	5	1	6	1	5	-	-	-	-	6	-
Emblem of organization, wearing unlawfully . .	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
Fire alarm, giving false or tampering with . . .	95	1	96	30	9	57	1	7	64	96	62
Fireworks, discharging unlawfully	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Flag law, violation of	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Fugitive from justice	71	3	74	71	3	-	12	36	10	74	-

TABLE XI.—Continued.

No. 8. OFFENSES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING.—Continued.

NATURE OF OFFENSE.	PERSONS ARRESTED.		Totals.	On Warrants.	Without Warrants.	Summoned by the Court.	Foreigners.	Non-residents.	Minors.	Held for Trial.	Discharged or Released.	DELINQUENTS.	
	Males.	Females.										Males.	Females.
Gaming and being present at	227	7	234	86	133	15	55	18	19	234	—	—	—
Gaming house, keeping	35	9	44	41	2	1	9	4	3	44	—	—	—
Gaming implements, being present where found .	159	3	162	82	78	2	49	14	4	162	—	—	—
Gaming machine, not approved by Director of Standards.	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Gaming on the Lord's Day and being present at .	411	3	414	5	409	—	148	23	35	414	—	3	—
Harbor regulations, violation of	8	—	8	1	1	6	5	5	—	8	—	—	—
Health law, violation of	44	2	46	5	3	38	16	28	16	46	—	5	—
Indictment warrant	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Infant boarding house, keeping unlawfully . .	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Insurance law, violation of	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Labels, counterfeit, using	6	—	6	6	—	—	2	—	—	6	—	—	—

Labor law, violation of	25	1	26	10	—	16	7	10	—	26	—	—
Law of the road, violation of	383	5	388	42	1	345	47	267	62	388	—	—
Lost property, failing to report finding of	5	—	5	2	2	1	2	2	2	5	—	—
Lotteries and prize enterprises	818	68	886	159	724	3	247	106	35	886	3	1
Motor boat, operating without muffler	2	1	3	—	—	3	1	—	—	3	—	—
Narcotic drug law, violation of	82	20	102	53	49	—	9	8	8	102	—	—
Obtaining release of security by false pretenses	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Obstructing justice	4	—	4	4	—	—	2	—	—	4	—	—
Officer, assuming to be	7	—	7	7	—	—	1	1	—	7	—	—
Officer, refusing to assist	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Officer, obstructing	2	—	2	1	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	—
Open air parking space, operating unlawfully	6	1	7	1	—	6	—	2	—	7	—	—
Parole, violation of conditions	62	10	72	51	21	—	3	4	29	72	10	3
Perjury and subornation of	2	3	5	5	—	—	—	3	—	5	—	—
Police signal system, tampering with	10	—	10	1	8	1	1	3	6	10	5	—
Prisoner, escaped	17	14	31	12	19	—	5	13	10	31	4	—
Prisoner, rescue or attempt to rescue	17	2	19	11	8	—	2	1	7	19	1	—

TABLE XI.—Continued.

No. 8. OFFENSES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING.—Concluded.

NATURE OF OFFENSE.	PERSONS ARRESTED.		Totals.	On Warrants.	Without Warrants.	Summoned by the Court.	Foreigners.	Non-residents.	Minors.	Held for Trial.	Discharged or Released.	DELINQUENTS.	
	Males.	Females.										Males.	Females.
Probation, violation of conditions	377	46	423	399	23	1	60	72	68	423	—	23	9
Public official, making and sharing in contract	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Railroad law, violation of	45	—	45	2	43	—	7	23	9	45	—	4	—
Refusing to pay fare	44	2	46	26	15	5	4	14	16	46	—	4	—
Regulations of Boston Traffic Commission, violation of,	8,362	1,832	10,194	724	25	9,445	170	5,499	141	10,194	—	1	—
Regulations of Fire Commissioner, violation of	4	—	4	—	—	4	—	4	3	4	—	3	—
Regulations of Park Commissioners, violation of	206	7	213	9	134	70	35	51	48	213	—	22	—
Regulations of Police Commissioner, violation of	10	—	10	5	1	4	2	—	1	10	—	—	—
Regulations of Street Commissioners, violation of	3	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	2	3	—	2	—
Regulations of School Committee, violation of	7	4	11	6	—	5	1	—	4	11	—	4	—
Runaways	132	68	200	16	181	3	9	113	200	200	—	—	—
Safe-keeping	1,234	80	1,314	431	881	2	213	415	191	—	1,314	—	—

[illegible]

TABLE XI.—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

NATURE OF OFFENSE.	PERSONS ARRESTED.		Totals.	On Warrants.	Without Warrants.	Summoned by the Court.	Foreigners.	Non-residents.	Minors.	Held for Trial.	Discharged or Released.	DELINQUENTS.	
	Males.	Females.										Males.	Females.
No. 1. Offenses against the person	3,342	204	3,546	2,753	316	477	665	450	340	3,546	—	94	2
No. 2. Offenses against property committed with violence.	1,529	16	1,545	1,184	154	207	63	91	997	1,545	—	643	2
No. 3. Offenses against property committed without violence.	3,569	317	3,886	2,582	859	445	470	867	1,341	3,886	—	739	42
No. 4. Malicious offenses against property	382	14	396	208	44	144	36	26	215	396	—	153	1
No. 5. Forgery and offenses against the currency .	165	25	190	176	7	7	7	80	13	190	—	7	1
No. 6. Offenses against the license laws	922	83	1,005	290	410	305	237	121	200	1,005	—	57	1
No. 7. Offenses against chastity, morality, etc. .	44,447	3,728	48,175	856	47,257	62	9,819	6,882	657	47,945	230	71	28
No. 8. Offenses not included in the foregoing . .	33,829	3,376	37,205	6,163	9,005	22,037	2,888	16,273	4,639	30,465	6,740	296	24
Totals	88,185	7,763	95,948	14,212	58,052	23,684	14,185	24,790	8,402	88,978	6,970	2,060	101

TABLE XII.

Age and Sex of Persons Arrested.

[NOTE.— "M." Male, includes boys; "F." Female, includes girls.]

	Under 10		10 and under 17		17 and under 21		21 and under 25		25 and under 30		30 and under 35		35 and under 40		40 and under 45		45 and under 50		50 and under 55		55 and under 60		Over 60	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. 1 . . .	5	—	91	2	233	11	447	14	547	45	499	31	500	30	405	26	256	21	163	12	85	7	111	5
No. 2 . . .	21	—	623	2	348	1	208	1	117	4	103	6	50	1	22	—	22	—	9	1	3	—	3	—
No. 3 . . .	13	1	728	41	559	23	385	40	450	58	401	44	346	37	337	21	159	28	95	4	47	15	49	7
No. 4 . . .	18	—	135	1	61	—	46	1	34	2	16	1	26	2	14	2	14	4	9	1	5	—	4	—
No. 5 . . .	1	—	6	1	5	—	30	24	26	—	32	—	33	—	18	—	7	—	1	—	5	—	1	—
No. 6 . . .	—	—	58	1	138	4	141	6	130	12	91	9	88	14	89	11	68	8	50	8	46	4	23	6
No. 7 . . .	—	—	71	27	487	81	2,910	368	4,948	569	6,134	559	7,406	547	6,518	477	5,445	421	3,924	280	2,830	187	3,774	212
No. 8 . . .	63	45	689	143	3,497	197	5,157	327	5,738	498	4,810	663	5,457	690	4,068	416	2,055	186	1,299	127	520	46	476	38
Totals . . .	121	46	2,401	218	5,328	317	9,324	781	11,990	1,188	12,086	1,313	13,906	1,321	11,471	953	8,026	668	5,550	433	3,541	257	4,441	268

TABLE XIII.
Comparative Statement of Police Criminal Work, 1933 to 1937, Inclusive.

	Estimated Population.	Number of Persons Arrested.	Percentage of Arrests.	Amount of Property Reported Stolen in the City.	Amount of Stolen Property Recovered.	Amount of Fines Imposed by Court.	Years of Imprisonment Imposed by Court.	Number of Days' Attendance at Court.	Amount of Witness Fees Earned.
1933	. . .	81,418	8.85	\$617,743 32	\$327,913 25	\$170,376 00	2,486	34,975	\$11,411 60
1934	. . .	83,156	9.01	575,298 22	379,204 41	171,079 00	2,713	46,468	10,758 93
1935	. . .	75,724	8.18	579,588 40	388,289 01	154,277 50	2,397	33,893	11,516 50
1936	. . .	81,348	8.76	313,378 07	370,869 07	150,027 00	3,859	42,960	13,020 85
1937	. . .	95,948	10.31	429,083 64	512,559 10	184,801 00	6,350	44,597	14,125 65
Averages . . .	925,042	83,518	9.02	\$503,018 33	\$395,586 96	\$166,112 10	3,561	40,578	\$12,166 70

TABLE XIV.

Showing the Number of Licenses of all Kinds Issued by the Police Commissioner and the Amount of Money Received from all Sources and Paid to the City Collector during the Year ending November 30, 1937.

CLASS OF LICENSE.	Applica- tions Received.	Licenses Issued With Fee.	Licenses Issued, No Fee.	Rejected.	Canceled.	Revoked.	Trans- ferred.	Com- plaints Investi- gated.	Amount.
Auctioneer (Class 1) ¹	167	161	—	2	2	1	—	—	\$322 00
Auctioneer (Class 2) ²	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	20 00
Dog	12,521	12,520	1	—	—	—	—	369	29,353 25
Driver (hackney carriage) ³	3,108	3,047	—	26	—	24	—	2,186	6,094 00
Hackney carriage (and regrants) ⁴	2,108	2,105	—	3	627	11	4	13	8,809 00
Handcart	26	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	26 00
Junk collector	406	374	—	15	17	—	12	2	1,870 00
Junk shop keeper	71	68	—	3	1	—	3	7	1,700 00
Musician (collective)	175	162	13	—	—	—	—	—	81 00
Musician (itinerant)	28	25	—	1	2	—	—	—	125 00
Pawnbroker ⁵	87	85	—	—	3	1	1	10	4,150 00
Public lodging house	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Revolver	2,597	2,433	—	144	36	5	—	4	1,216 50
Second-hand articles	364	356	—	2	12	2	10	2	3,560 00
Second-hand motor vehicle dealer ⁶	226	222	2	2	9	—	11	6	10,725 00
Street railway conductors, motormen and starters.	32	32	—	—	204	—	153	1	8 00
Sight-seeing automobiles	38	38	—	—	—	—	—	18	1,195 00
Sight-seeing automobile driver	37	37	—	—	—	—	—	3	74 00
Theatrical agency ⁷	54	50	1	1	4	—	3	11	495 00
Wagon	135	131	—	—	4	—	—	1	131 00
Badges for itinerant musicians	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18 75
Badges (junk collectors), replacement,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 00

¹ 1, withdrawn; 1, no action.

² 1, withdrawn.

³ 35, withdrawn.
⁴ 1,676 at \$5; 429 at \$1.

⁵ 81 at \$50; 4 at \$25; 1, withdrawn.
⁶ 207 at \$50; 15 at \$25.

7 49 at \$10; 1 at \$5; 1, no action.

TABLE XV.

*Number of Dog Licenses Issued during the Year ending
November 30, 1937.*

DIVISIONS.	Males.	Females.	Spayed.	Kennels.	Total.
1	95	20	7	—	122
2	126	27	27	2	182
3	20	4	1	—	25
4	409	113	43	* 1	566
6	717	110	82	—	909
7	860	193	54	—	1,107
8	1	—	1	—	2
9	674	79	100	2	855
10	537	74	73	—	684
11	1,136	99	205	—	1,440
13	† 639	61	145	1	846
14	† 786	91	159	2	1,038
15	277	48	22	1	348
16	† 544	127	138	1	810
17	1,383	190	445	—	2,018
18	† 712	62	136	1	911
19	522	50	85	1	658
Totals	9,438	1,348	1,723	12	12,521

* No fee.

† 4 removals at \$0.25 each. Division 13, 1; Division 14, 1; Division 16, 1; and Division 19, 1.

TABLE XVI.

*Total Number of Wagon Licenses Granted in the City by
Police Divisions.*

Division 1	11	Division 10	2
Division 2	52	Division 13	2
Division 4	26	Division 16	4
Division 6	1		
Division 7	8	Total	*135
Division 9	29		

* 4 canceled for nonpayment.

TABLE XVII.

Financial Statement for the Year ending November 30, 1937.

EXPENDITURES.			
A. PERSONAL SERVICE:			
1. Permanent employees . . .	\$4,945,784	60	
2. Temporary employees . . .	6,277	75	
			\$4,952,062 35
B. CONTRACTUAL SERVICES:			
1. Printing and binding . . .	\$1,441	30	
3. Advertising and posting . . .	1,271	38	
4. Transportation of persons . . .	23,439	73	
5. Express charges . . .	442	11	
8. Light, heat and power . . .	36,550	83	
10. Rent, taxes and water . . .	759	00	
12. Bond and insurance premi- ums . . .	732	61	
13. Communication . . .	36,948	47	
14. Motor vehicle repairs and care . . .	24,080	32	
16. Care of animals . . .	3,626	50	
18. Cleaning . . .	1,945	50	
22. Medical . . .	14,077	12	
28. Expert . . .	6,334	19	
29. Stenographic and copying, etc. . .	141	48	
30. Listing . . .	58,009	96	
35. Fees, service of venires, etc.,	726	77	
37. Photographic and blue- printing . . .	15	29	
39. General repairs . . .	85,695	75	
			296,238 31
C. EQUIPMENT:			
3. Electrical . . .	\$5,391	94	
4. Motor vehicles . . .	60,313	86	
6. Stable . . .	1,323	90	
7. Furniture and furnishings . . .	4,308	73	
9. Office . . .	7,834	47	
10. Library . . .	818	46	
12. Medical, surgical, laboratory,	72	05	
13. Tools and instruments . . .	7,965	40	
14. Live stock . . .	475	00	
15. Tires, tubes, accessories . . .	9,114	49	
16. Wearing apparel . . .	82,384	37	
17. Miscellaneous equipment . . .	8,393	31	
			188,395 98
D. SUPPLIES:			
1. Office . . .	\$48,786	17	
2. Food and ice . . .	12,560	40	
3. Fuel . . .	26,785	38	
4. Forage and animal . . .	4,742	17	
5. Medical, surgical, laboratory,	925	31	
8. Laundry, cleaning, toilet . . .	6,602	76	
11. Gasoline, oil and grease . . .	55,726	15	
13. Chemicals and disinfectants . . .	1,931	04	
16. Miscellaneous supplies . . .	13,397	76	
			171,457 14
Carried forward . . .			\$5,608,153 78

<i>Brought forward</i>		\$5,608,153 78
E. MATERIALS:		
1. Building	\$3,121 55	
10. Electrical	25,678 95	
13. Miscellaneous materials	12,960 56	
		41,761 06
F. SPECIAL ITEMS:		
7. Pensions and annuities	343,845 16	
H. Emergency Relief Project materials	19,838 44	
Total	\$6,013,598 44	

RECEIPTS.

For all licenses issued by the Police Commissioner	\$40,601 50
For dog licenses (credited to School Department)	29,353 25
Sale of condemned, lost, stolen and abandoned property	5,234 48
For license badges, copies of licenses, commissions on telephone, report blanks, use of police property, etc.	2,117 51
Refunds and reimbursements	6,212 63
Miscellaneous refunds	57 10
For damage to police property	8 00
Total	\$83,584 47
Credit by the City Collector for money received for damage to police property	1,379 44
Grand total	\$84,963 91

TABLE XVIII.

Payments on Account of the Signal Service during the Year ending November 30, 1937.

(Included in Table XVII.)

Pay rolls	\$35,682 59
Signal and traffic upkeep, repairs and supplies therefor	37,769 95
Pavement and sidewalk surface restoration	1,763 01
Traffic box posters, posting, etc.	219 54
Stationery	25 20
Total	\$75,460 29

TABLE XIX.

Reports of Accidents in the Streets, Parks and Squares for the Year ending November 30, 1937.

CAUSE.	Division 1.		Division 2.		Division 3.*		Division 4.		Division 6.		Division 7.		Division 9.		Division 10.		Division 11.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Heavy carts, vans, drays, etc.	—	1	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Light carts	—	4	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Licensed carriages	—	6	—	33	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	3	—	1
Fire engines	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Bicycles	—	23	—	5	—	2	—	2	—	23	—	5	—	7	—	10	—	2
Street cars	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	8	—	6	—	33	—	5	—	9	—	—
Automobiles	—	360	—	115	—	1	—	578	—	407	—	4	—	13	—	7	—	339
Defects in streets	—	19	—	20	—	—	—	43	—	2	—	4	—	12	—	2	—	20
Live electric wires	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Falling objects	—	43	—	15	—	1	—	5	—	23	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Falls from various causes .	1	140	—	45	—	1	—	100	—	3	—	1	—	19	—	10	—	25
Excavations in streets . .	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Railroad trains	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Motorcycles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bitten by dogs	—	19	—	5	—	10	—	23	—	60	—	—	—	83	—	91	—	84
Cut by glass	—	15	—	4	—	1	—	5	—	26	—	12	—	—	—	4	—	11
Miscellaneous	—	18	—	1	—	11	—	8	—	30	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total killed	1	—	1	—	3	—	15	—	13	—	7	—	14	—	7	—	11	—
Total injured	—	649	—	258	—	80	—	781	—	707	—	659	—	537	—	322	—	482

* Division 3 re-established September 3, 1937.

TABLE XIX.—*Concluded.*
Reports of Accidents in the Streets, Parks and Squares for the Year ending November 30, 1937.

CAUSE.	Division 13.		Division 14.		Division 15.		Division 16.		Division 17.		Division 18.		Division 19.		Total Killed.	Total Injured.
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		
Heavy carts, vans, drays, etc.	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	19
Light carts	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Licensed carriages	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	56
Fire engines	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	4
Bicycles	—	1	—	7	—	8	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	8	1	109
Street cars	—	4	1	11	1	2	1	23	—	—	—	—	1	16	6	123
Automobiles	3	144	5	354	3	367	8	209	4	188	2	132	8	292	86	4,413
Defects in streets	—	4	—	5	—	3	—	6	—	7	—	7	—	7	—	162
Live electric wires	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Falling objects	—	1	—	9	—	5	1	10	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	117
Falls from various causes	—	17	—	45	2	104	5	27	—	5	—	28	1	36	19	805
Excavations in streets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	8
Railroad trains	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	7	5
Motorcycles	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Bitten by dogs	—	59	—	38	—	19	—	17	—	69	—	69	—	93	—	971
Cut by glass	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	84
Miscellaneous	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	8	2	92
Total killed	5	—	6	—	6	—	15	—	4	—	4	—	11	—	123	—
Total injured	—	235	—	472	—	512	—	301	—	271	—	248	—	471	—	6,985

TABLE XX.—Continued.

Showing the Number of Male and Female Persons Twenty Years of Age or More who were Residents of the City of Boston on the First Day of January, listed by the Listing Board in the Several Wards and Precincts of said City during the First Twenty Week Days in January, 1937.

WARDS.	Precinct 12.	Precinct 13.	Precinct 14.	Precinct 15.	Precinct 16.	Precinct 17.	Precinct 18.	Precinct 19.	Precinct 20.	Precinct 21.	Precinct 22.	Totals.
Ward 1 . . .	2,171	1,553	1,242	983	1,165	1,257	1,055	871	2,142	2,221	1,363	34,551
Ward 2 . . .	1,024	1,145	1,004	1,114	936	1,399	—	—	—	—	—	17,523
Ward 3 . . .	1,931	2,224	1,952	2,219	1,912	1,488	1,807	1,678	—	—	—	36,031
Ward 4 . . .	1,795	1,781	1,340	2,246	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26,196
Ward 5 . . .	1,723	1,252	1,909	2,458	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25,809
Ward 6 . . .	1,176	1,096	1,064	1,212	1,068	—	—	—	—	—	—	19,010
Ward 7 . . .	1,032	1,064	1,159	1,185	1,148	940	—	—	—	—	—	19,484
Ward 8 . . .	1,570	1,362	1,146	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19,174
Ward 9 . . .	970	1,076	965	1,197	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,882
Ward 10 . . .	1,296	1,167	1,040	1,007	1,184	—	—	—	—	—	—	18,086
Ward 11 . . .	1,062	884	1,160	951	999	—	—	—	—	—	—	18,936
Ward 12 . . .	1,498	1,130	1,389	1,289	1,230	1,166	1,407	1,236	—	—	—	24,573
Ward 13 . . .	953	1,263	1,136	1,224	1,259	—	—	—	—	—	—	19,243
Ward 14 . . .	1,700	1,761	1,743	1,588	1,731	2,129	2,090	1,726	1,584	1,381	—	34,879
Ward 15 . . .	1,263	1,062	1,200	1,376	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18,056
Ward 16 . . .	1,107	1,264	1,137	1,399	1,148	1,059	1,123	1,101	1,019	—	—	22,966
Ward 17 . . .	1,303	1,313	1,350	1,212	1,033	997	970	1,144	899	—	—	22,252
Ward 18 . . .	1,442	1,221	1,190	1,356	1,161	1,307	1,611	1,318	1,319	1,237	—	27,914
Ward 19 . . .	1,182	1,251	960	1,140	1,234	978	—	—	—	—	—	20,240
Ward 20 . . .	1,026	1,136	1,070	1,372	1,258	1,178	1,062	1,017	1,042	1,152	1,116	24,631
Ward 21 . . .	1,849	1,478	1,724	1,547	1,279	1,248	1,690	—	—	—	—	29,336
Ward 22 . . .	1,143	1,188	1,260	1,194	1,197	1,197	—	—	—	—	—	21,066
Total . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	520,838

NOTE.—There were 10,807 applications for supplementary listings in 1937 investigated and return made to the Election Commissioners. By the provisions of chapter 410 of the Acts of 1924, effective April 1, 1926, the city was redistricted into twenty-two wards.

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